The New-York Times.

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THE ARMIES.

AN ADVANCE ON PETERSBURGH.

Gen. Kautz Carries the Enemy's Works.

He Falls Back for Want of Support.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH

MORGAN'S RAID.

NO CHANGE IN GRANT'S POSITION.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Battle at Columbia.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11—3:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Official reports from the Army of the Potomac down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening, detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday, (Thursday, 9th,) developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and are now marching by the roads to Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. BUTLER, dated this morning at 1 o'clock, reports all quiet along our lines.

Yesterday Gen. KAUTZ charged the enemy's works at Petersburgh, and carried them, penetrating into the town, but not being supported by Gen. GILLMORE, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. KAUTZ was obliged to withdraw without further effect.

Gen. KAUTZ captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away.

A dispatch from Gen. CANBY, dated Vicksburgh, June 4, says that Gen. EMERY reports that an attempt by TAYLOR's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that, "after concentrating a force at Beaver Creek, on the Big Sandy, I moved against MORGAN's force in Virginia, west as far as Gladeville. MORGAN, with 2,500 men, moved into Kentucky, via Whitesbury. I pursued, and by marching ninety miles in twenty-four hours, came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses, he reached Lexington at 2 o'clock this morning. Our forces held the fort, and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this evening."

No official report has yet been received from Gen. HUNTER.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Details of the Battle on Friday, June 3—Desperate Character of the Struggle—Casualties.

From Our Own Coespondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, June 4, 1864—A. M.

There was heavy, persistent firing all along the lines yesterday. A simultaneous attack was ordered to begin at 4:30 A. M. I believe that the order was executed. The extreme left of the army (HANCOCK's corps) was and still is in position a little in advance of the Gaines Mill road, not far from MCCLELLAN's old battle field. Connecting with this corps to the right, was the Sixth, afterwards came the Eighteenth, and still further to the right the Fifth. BURNSIDE's corps prolonged this line, holding the Mechanicsville road. Confining my observations mainly to the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps, I shall attempt to give some idea of the fighting. In front of these forces the rebels were posted in strong field-works. Our men gallantly held on Thursday and during the night, every inch of ground which they secured by the hard fighting of Wednesday. The lines of the opposing armies were not separated by more than a few hundred yards. The advanced forces on each side were almost close enough to speak to each other, but keeping well under cover of their rifle pits. On our side these pits are hastily constructed; but the rebels, having had more time to prepare their works, have given theirs greater strength. In fact, while our pits are the rudest kind of shelter, the enemy's are strong high zigzags, covered by redoubts. The lines of the Eighteenth Corps were somewhat closer to the rebels than those of the Sixth. The latter had almost a straight front, and nothing to do but to pitch in for a steady hammering of the enemy across a cleared field two hundred yards in width. As far as I could judge, the Sixth Corps carried out its programme handsomely. Gradually pushing forward while delivering a steady fire, it drove the enemy inch by inch back from the edge of the woods on the further side of the field, until it possessed by nightfall at least three hundred yards more territory than when it began work in the morning. Slow progress, but made by sheer and indefatigable exertion. The cost, at least one thousand lives.

The Eighteenth Corps had a still harder task to perform, and the expenditure of life was correspondingly greater. Holding the rifle-pits captured from the enemy on Wednesday, the prolongation of which swept sharply around our right, and was still to be struggled for, there was desperate fighting to be done. Not only was a force in front to be contended against, but also on the flank. The latter fire was waspish, and damaging in the extreme. On the left of the line, connecting with the right of the Sixth Corps, the distance between the rebels and ourselves was four or five hundred yards, narrowing and curving toward the right to meet the advantageous position of the enemy on our flank. MARTINDALE's division was on our right, BROOKS in the centre, and DEVEN on the right of the Eighteenth Corps. Line was formed under cover of some heavy timber, and Gen. SMITH ordered BROOKS and MARTINDALE to advance simultaneously. MARTINDALE was compelled to advance a little to the left to avoid a cross-fire from the enemy's battery. Immediately upon the advance our lines encountered a heavy fire of canister and musketry. It was replied to in kind, and the fighting thus hotly inaugurated was obstinately continued until nightfall. Gen. SMITH's formation was in column of division, closed in mass, preceded by a heavy skirmish line and flankers on the right. The advance was slow and deadly—every inch that was gained a soldier was lost. The cruel enfilading fire on the right could not be adequately met.

The enemy in front was strongly intrenched on the further side of a deep ravine with gently sloping banks. To cross this death-trap and carry the angle of the rebel works over which this destructive cross-fire came, would give us the key of their position. MARTINDALE, chafing under the galling sharpshooting to which he was helplessly exposed, determined to make the assault. He essayed it first with STEDMAN's and afterward with STANNARD's brigades, but on each occasion was brought to a stand-still after advancing a hundred feet or so. The loss was terrible. MARSTON's and HENRY's brigades of BROOKS' division also made a charge further to the left. They pressed hotly forward nearly 500 yards, driving the enemy before them, and only stopping at the rifle-pits. Finding themselves checked, both brigades fell back a little, and gathered themselves up for a second onset. This time they were successful, and entered the works with a shout of victory, charging across and using their bayonets freely. Our killed and wounded now fairly covered the ground. The loss in officers was particularly heavy. I send a list, which only partially tells the story. Several brigades of the Eighteenth Corps are cut and smashed to pieces. *The total loss up to nightfall in this corps could not have been less than two thousand men.* The average advance along our line as the result of the hard fighting was *one hundred yards.* There was never more obstinate pushing forward or sturdy resistance to the effort.

Gens. SMITH and WRIGHT were under hot fire all day, directing and watching solicitously. Gen. SMITH was especially exposed. One of his horses was shot, and an orderly serving Lieut.-Col. BOWEN, Adjutant-General of the corps, was wounded within a few feet of him. Narrow escapes for the General and his staff were occurring constantly. It is singular that in all the battles that Gen. SMITH has fought, (and everybody in the army knows how remarkably often he gets into the extreme front of his command,) not once has a staff officer of his received a scratch. He was bantering his Aids yesterday on this circumstance, saying that it would soon be said of them that they never exposed themselves to danger. This remark seemed to rankle in the breasts of the young men. A few minutes afterward one of them, Capt. WEST, as gallant a soldier as ever breathed, came up and said earnestly "General, I should like to lead an assaulting column!" The General eyed him sharply and WEST added: "At least if you wish it." Baldy smiled good-naturedly and said tenderly, "I don't wish it." Really there is considerable apprehension felt in Gen. SMITH's command because of his *penchant* to get out toward the skirmishers.

The battery commanded by Lieut. BEECHER suffered severely yesterday. It was stationed well in the front, and the sharpshooters played havoc with it. I met it coming from the field, having lost twelve horses and nine men. Lieut. HUBBARD, of this battery, was wounded severely in the leg. He was taken to the hospital in the rear, and the surgeons attended to his case. This done, he insisted upon rejoining his battery. The surgeons expostulated, but HUBBARD would not yield, and in compliment to his brave spirit, Dr. SUCKLEY, the Medical Director, placed an ambulance at his disposal, which carried him back. Later in the day he was reluctantly compelled by the painfulness of his wound to return.

Col. WEED, of the Ninety-eighth New-York, was instantly killed while leading his regiment in a charge on our extreme right.

Lieut. PARSONS, A. D. C., on the Staff, of Gen. BROOKS, was killed by a shrapnell shot passing through his body as he was sitting, with his General, among a group of other officers.

Outside the breastworks a number of men were left after an unsuccessful charge, among them Lieut. DALEY, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, who was seriously wounded. Several attempts were made by the men to bring him in, but they would no sooner fairly expose themselves than the rebel sharpshooters brought them down. Lieut. DALEY at last implored them to desist from the attempt. This being reported to Gen. SMITH, he determined to save DALEY, and accordingly ordered a flying sap to be run out to where he lay. This was successfully accomplished in the face of a sharp fire. The Lieutenant is now doing well. The same thing was afterward ordered to be done to recover Lieut.-Col. MOULTON, of the same regiment.

About nightfall a desperate charge was made by the rebels upon our extreme left, where a number of batteries of the Second Corps were in position. In front of these guns, and below their level, was an open field. Rather more than half way across this space ran our line of breastworks—at this point not more than one hundred yards from those held by the enemy. Everything was perfectly quiet, mutual respect for each other's fire preventing unnecessary exposure. Suddenly, a perfectly devilish volley of musketry was delivered from their works, accompanied by the dismal howling which, in Dixie, has superseded honest cheering, and out they came piling over the breastworks, and for a short time having things just as they wanted them. Their success was very short-lived, for in a moment SLEEPER's Tenth Massachusetts Battery, ADAMS' Rhode Island Battery, Sixth Maine Battery, and others, were pouring canister into them in so effective a manner that they were forced to protect themselves in front of our breastworks, from which, later in the evening, they were expelled. They must have lost more than a thousand in this "forlorn hope" of a charge.

Major CONVERSE, of Gen. MARTINDALE's Staff, is dead.

Lt. GIBBS, of ELDER's Battery, has had his skull fractured by a Minié ball.

H. J. W.

The Following Soldiers were Buried at the Eighteenth Army Corps Hospital Burying-ground to June 2:

Capt S C Brader, 139th N Y.
Capt H Moeller, C, 188th Pa.
1st Lieut W Dieterli, C, 188th Pennsylvania.
2d Lieut Danl Russel, D, 10th New-Hampshire.
1st Lieut —— Haywood, D, 2d New-Hampshire.
Capt G W Gordon, I, 2d New-Hampshire.
L Richardson, 13th N H.
Corp M W Richardson, 13th New-Hampshire.
E C Kelly.
Sergt Hunter, F, 139th N Y.
D C Weaver, G, 76th Pa.
C H Loring, B, 40th Mass.
Alonzo Maine, E, 81st N Y.
—— Mieen, K, 188th Pa.
John Wilber, B, 81st N Y.
Alex McIntosh, A, 9th Me.
S C Sleman, A, 98th N Y.
Henry Baker, A, 188th Penn
John Sexton, A, 139th N Y.
Joseph Elliston, 81st N Y.
Reese Shenaman, B, 85th Pennsylvania.
Sidney B Wilbur, E, 46th Massachusetts.
—— Spooner, F, 27th Mass.
John Cornelia, A, 139th N Y.
Wm Booth, D, 139th N Y.
J H Kebwith, 139th N Y.
Wm Trumber, I, 11th Conn.
G M Ellsworth, I, 12th N Y.
Wm Spaulding, K, 8th Me.
E Hall, K, 118th N Y.
A Aldrich, H, 13th N H.
E Tredo, B, 118th N Y.
E B Porter, 9th Maine.
H Mayne, 76th Penn.
T Crowley, B, 81st N Y.
James Flinn, 13th N Y.
Fred Northrouse, A, 188th Pennsylvania.
Wm Fuem, K, 11th Penn.
Wm McClure, H, 188th Pa
Dennis Corbet, D, 169th N Y.

WOUNDED OFFICERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS HOSPITAL.

Capt H E Eridges, 81st N Y
1st Lieut O E Morey, 169th New-York.
Capt R A Francis, Gen Marston's Staff
1st Lieut Wm McCormick, 139th New-York.
Capt W H Davis, 98th N Y.
Adjt P A Cassidy, 188th Penn
Capt C P Boswell, 92d N Y.
Capt Muller, 188th Penn.
Lieut Dailey, ——.
Capt Lewis Cross, 9th Me.
Lieut Greenwood, 4th N Y Artillery.
Lieut J Thompson, 8th Me.
Col J C Drake, 11th N Y, comdg brigade.
1st Lieut L F McKenny, 9th Maine.
Capt Geo Farr, 13th N H.
—— J C Palmetter, 112th N Y
Adjt B Mallette, 81st N Y.
Capt Ed E Beede, 12th N H.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF BARTON'S BRIGADE, JUNE 1, 1864.

Sergt P Weigant, G, 48th N Y—shoulder.
G Brooksbanks, E, 48th N Y—foot.
P Shanley, G, 48th N Y—leg.
A Elliot, K, 48th N Y—finger.
W A Sullivan, I, 48th N Y—arm.
A J de Haven, G, 48th N Y—hand.
D Naven, C, 48th N Y—shoulder.
C Laferty, H, 48th N Y—abdomen; since died.
M Doud, B, 48th N Y—hand.
D Wheeler, G, 48th N Y—foot.
Corp J Turnbull, K, 48th N Y—leg; amputated.
O McDonald, B, 48th N Y—side; since died.
P Hughes, H, 48th N Y—scrotum.
J Powles, H, 48th N Y—leg.
Asa Hart, I, 48th N Y—foot.
Sgt J Laxy, H, 48th N Y—leg.
T Livingston, I, 48th N Y—hand.
C Corneil, H, 48th N Y—hand
C Winven, E, 48th N Y—leg.
Sgt Allen, I, 48th N Y—breast
J P Loyd, C, 48th N Y—thigh.
Sgt O'Brien, C, 48th N Y—face
J Maloney, G, 48th N Y—head.
Corp W Vanstock, I, 76th Penn Vol—foot.
J Shark, I, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers—leg.
C M C West, A, 76th Pennsylvania Vol—abdomen.
W L Lyon, E, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers—leg.
P Kerr, K 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers—leg.
J H Kenniday, G, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers—leg.
J P Coale, B, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers—hand.
T Reed, F, 76th Pennsylvania Vol—both arms.
Adjt McConville, 25th Mass—seriously.
Colonel Pickett, 25th Mass—thigh, seriously.
Major Pruyn, 118th N Y—foot.
Lt M B Bessey, 25th Mass—left shoulder.
Lt C F Monroe, C, 8th Me—breast.
Capt Lane, G, 8th Me—right shoulder.
Capt W Emere, B, 25th Mass—left shoulder.
Lieut H S Newell, 27th Mass—leg.
Capt C Lippy, A, 188th Penn—leg.
Lieut George Burr, A, 25th Mass—head.
Lieut J O'Neill, C, 55th Pa—breast.
Capt J Nesbit, F, 55th Penn—leg.
Capt Gordon, I, 2d New-Hampshire—killed.
Capt Smith B, 2d N H—both legs; slightly.
Lieut Hayward, D, 2d N H—mortally.
Sergt Durgin, F, 12th N H—slightly.
Sergt John Piper, B, 12th N H—seriously in knee.
Sergt C F Sheldon, G, 12th N H—ankle.
Sergt C W Hoyt, G, 12th N H—hand.
Lieut Donohoe, Adjt. 10th N H—seriously, in thigh.
Col Schall, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps—arm.
Capt Martin J DeForest, B, 18th N Y V C—serious, leg.
Adjt Henry McConvill, 25th Mass Vols—serious, chest.
Capt Thos. O'Neil, E 25th Mass Vols—abdomen.
Capt Foss, F, 25th Mass Vols—leg, slight.
Lieut Daly, E, 25th Mass Vols—abdomen, fatal.
Lieut Burr, A, 25th Mass Vols—head, serious.
Lieut Mathews, G, 25th Mass Vols—body, serious.
Major C G Atwood, 25th Mass—arm, slight.
Lieut-Col O Moulton—missing, probably wounded.
Capt Hugh Anderson, G, 81st New-York.
F Miller, C, 48th N Y—hand.
Drum-Major Wm Smith, G, 48th N Y—killed.
T Monaghen, B, 48th N Y—arm and knee joint.
P Colgan, B, 48th N Y—hand and side.
Wm Johnson, I, 48th N Y—foot.
G Marston, G, 48th N Y.
T McCoy, I, 48th N Y—thigh.
T Steenworth, E, 48th N Y—ankle.
H Fisher, A, 48th N Y.
J Rogers, I, 48th N Y—killed.
J Brewer, E, 48th N Y—foot.
Sergt C H Harbinson, D, 48th N Y—finger.
M Casey, K, 48th N Y—leg.
C Emmons, D, 48th N Y—foot.
Sergt Wm Porch, D, 48th N Y—killed.
P Cook, E, 48t N Y—thigh.
Col W B Barton—groin.
Capt A F Miller, K, 48th N Y—leg.
Lieut A C Ingraham, C, 48th N Y—killed.
Lieut J A Barrett, H, 48th N Y—thigh.
Lieut and Act'g Adjt J Taylor, E, 48th N Y—arm.
Lieut Lippincott, B, 48th N Y—side.
H H Rutter, F, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteer—leg
W P Marner, K, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers—leg.
J Hughes, H, 47th New-York—finger.
Corp M Kern, I, 47th New-York—thigh.
J B Smith, B, 47th N Y.
B White, G, 47th N J—foot.
L Bartrand, C, 115th New-York—head.
A McLaughlin, E, 115th N York—foot.
Sergt C Grocer, A, 115th N York—leg.
Capt C H Foss, F, 25th Mass.
Lt Tucker, A A G 1st brig, 2d division, 18th corps—left shoulder.
Lt Barnum, A D C 2d brig, 2d div, 18th corps—knee.
Lieut S L Hubbard, battery L, 4th Reg—wounded in the leg; wound dressed, and insisted upon going back to the field in an ambulance
Lieut G H Baldwin, 40th Mass—wounded in both legs.
Lt W McKay, H, 27th Mass
Capt Reynolds, A A G, 2d Brig. 2d Div., 18th Corps,—shoulder.
Sergt Hayward, A, 2d N H—amp. shoulder joint.
Sergt Freeman, 2d N H—serious wound of arm.
Sergt Goodwin, B—seriously in leg.
Capt N. Shackford, E, 12th N H—seriously.
Lieut A StC Smith, E—head
Lieut Whittier, D—slightly.
Sergt Kidder, D—arm.
Maj Converse, 11th Conn—seriously.
Lieut Hooker, A A G & A D C to Gen Stannard, 1st Brigade, 2d Div., 18th Corps—painfully.
Lieut Edgett, A D C to Gen Stannard—arm, seriously.
Lieut S B Horn, K, 11th Ct—seriously.
Lieut A K Parsons, A D C—killed.
Col Weed, 98th N Y—killed.
Lieut Bailey—slightly.
Lieut Saul, I, 25th Mass—missing.
Lieut Chas Pelton, B, 25th Mass—chest, fatal.
Capt Emery, B—slightly.
Lieut Graham, F, 25th Mass—killed.
Lieut Woodworth, H, 25th Mass Vols—hand, slight.
Gen Stannard—leg, slight
Lieut Emerton, A D C to Gen Stannard—slight.
Major Brewster, 23d Mass Vols—flesh wound in arm.
Capt O'Brien, F, 10th N H—foot.
Capt R A Francis, Asst Insp Gen on Gen Marston's Staff—hip.

The White House as a Base of Supplies—The Railway Track Torn Up—List of Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

By an arrival here to-day from the White House it is ascertained that nothing is now being landed at that place excepting reinforcements and forage for the immediate use of the army.

The railroad track, which had been completed to within a mile or two of the army, has been torn up again, and the rails and ties brought back to the White House, where they are being placed on barges.

Seven hundred men were first engaged in repairing this road, and about the same number aided in destroying it.

Yesterday there were seven hundred rebel prisoners at the White House, including six Colonels and seven Majors, under guard of a colored regiment, and also about two thousand wounded men, but as there were several hospital steamers in readiness, they are probably now on their way to Washington.

The wounded brought up to-day are all very severe cases, and it was found necessary to move the boat slowly, as the working of the engines when at full speed affected them unfavorably.

One Captain and fourteen privates died on the upward trip.

Among those wounded there were eighty-five with legs and twenty-seven with arms amputated.

The following is a partial list of the wounded officers: Maj. E. A. P. Brewster, 23d Massachusetts; Capt. C. P. Boswell, 92d New-York; Capt. J. S. Nesbit, 55th Pennsylvania; Capt. P. S. Blodgett, 10th Vermont; Capt. G. Farr, 13th New-Hampshire; Capt. H. P. Woodbury, 23d Massachusetts; Capt. N. Shakford, 12th New-Hampshire; Lieut. Clark Smith, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Martindale's Staff; Col. Raymond and Lieut G. F. Fould, 3d New-York Mounted Rifles; Lieut. H. M. Bearce, 32d Maine; Lieut. R. R. Beachman, 23d Colored Troops; Lieut. G. W. Gibson, 17th Vermont; Lieut. John C. Whitman, 24th New-York Cavalry; and Lieut. A. Pinder, 59th Massachusetts.

A Flag of Truce—The Proceedings Under it—Successful Movement of the Fifth Corps—Rebel Railroad Battery.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
COLD HARBOR, Tuesday, June 7—Night.

The most interesting event of to-day was a truce of two hours, between six and eight o'clock this evening, for the purpose of burying the dead and getting off wounded, if any should be found on the ground between our own and the rebel lines. Flags of truce had been exchanged for the purpose of making negotiations on this subject yesterday, but up to last night nothing had been effected. This morning, however, the arrangement was made, that a truce of two hours should commence at 6 P. M. None but officers of the Medical Department and stretcher bearers, and such men as were absolutely needed for the work in hand, were allowed to go upon the ground.

Although it has been comparatively quiet for two or three days past, it was a strange and unusual thing to hear for two hours no sound of war.

At just 6 P. M. men at various parts of the lines raised a white flag over the breastworks, mounted on the top and waved it. The same action was repeated at the opposite side of the narrow space that separates the opposing ranks, then both advanced, met midway of the interval, and held some little conversation.

Not a word of the military situation was to pass the lips of any one on either side. A surgeon, with stretchers, bearers and burial party from each brigade, went out and looked over the ground for the bodies of our dead, which they covered with earth; a similar party from each rebel brigade performing the same office for theirs. So far as I have been able to learn, the number of dead on each side was nearly equal, and not large on either. I have not heard of any wounded having been found, most of them having either crawled off themselves or been brought away by parties of men who ventured out nightly under cover of darkness. Many of the dead had also been previously buried in the same way.

Among the bodies found was that of Col. MCMANUS, commanding a regiment of the German Legion, in GIBBON's Division of the Second Corps.

At eight o'clock the sullen booming of a cannon announced the termination of the armistice, and every head disappeared behind the shelter of the earthworks.

The frequent crack of the sharpshooter's rifle, and occasional report of a cannon, soon indicated that hostilities were resumed. It is an incident worth mentioning, that in front of one division a truce was agreed upon between the men, without reference to higher authorities, and faithfully observed throughout the greater part of the day. The two lines were within easy conversational distance of each other, and the men, coming to the conclusion that their mutual slaughter had no influence upon the general result, agreed to cease firing until an advance or some other movement on one side or the other should be ordered.

Last night a party of rebels, consisting of two officers and five men, were taken prisoners while outside their lines searching for a wounded Colonel, belonging to some North Carolina regiment. The Colonel himself was found and brought into our lines. He was severely wounded in the head, and not likely to recover. A remarkable instance of tenacity of life came to my knowledge this evening. A corporal, who was wounded in the first engagement, near Cold Harbor, six days ago, was brought off last night, still living. His first wound was a severe one in the thigh, and on each successive day he had received another shot in different parts of the body, until his wounds numbered six. During all that time he had not a drop of water except what he obtained by sucking the moisture from the dewy grass at night, or spreading the blanket on the ground to receive the dew and afterwards applying it to his mouth. His sufferings must have been intense, and it is difficult to conceive the possibility of his surviving so long. Had I received it on any other than the best authority, the account would appear incredible. Little does the comfortable home-staying public know how much it is indebted to the men who fight its battles, or how far beyond price are the sacrifices they make for their country.

Yesterday the Fifth Corps was withdrawn from the extreme right, and, at 3 A. M., the First Division, Gen. GRIFFIN, and the Fourth Division, Gen. CUTTER, under the immediate command of the former General, were ordered down to the left, with instructions to drive the enemy over Sumner's Bridge, and the railroad crossing on the Chickahominy.

Arriving at the point designated at about 6 A. M., they deployed, and without difficulty drove the enemy across the river as directed; the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment forming the skirmish line, and being the only one engaged, our casualties were but trifling.

The enemy was picketing this part of the river with cavalry, but had also two regiments of infantry at the railroad crossing, and a brigade at Meadow Station, a mile or two nearer Richmond. Near the railroad crossing, they had a small earthwork, mounting two guns, and another of the same kind about half a mile above, from both of which occasional shots have been fired during the day.

At Gen. GRIFFIN's headquarters, I saw a shell (one of two or three) which had been fired at his lines during the day from a sort of iron-clad car, on the railroad, which at this point runs obliquely to the river, and for some distance is within easy range of the northern bank. Officers who saw the car at first imagined it to be a water-tank, but were speedily undeceived. On nearing, it belched forth a great volume of flame and smoke from the mouth of a 70-pounder rifled gun. The shell I saw measured six and a half inches in diameter, and weighed fifty-seven pounds, which, added to the weight of a piece of copper, broken off one end, must have made just about seventy pounds.

When I left this part of the line the men were busily intrenching their position.

I shall indulge in no speculation as to future movements, but let events speak for themselves as they transpire.

Trains are running on the Richmond and York River Railroad, from White House to Dispatch Station, and supplies are brought up to the army in abundance.

At present all is very quiet.

FROM BUTLER'S ARMY.

A Demonstration on Petersburgh—The Outer Earthworks Carried with Slight Loss. Destruction of a Portion of the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 11.

Yesterday morning a detachment of Gen. BUTLER's forces, under Gen. GILLMORE, made an attack on Petersburgh and succeeded in carrying the enemy's outer earthworks, with a loss of only a few wounded. Several contrabands made their escape and have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

While Gen. GILLMORE was advancing on Petersburgh, Gen. BUTLER sent a force which succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad, without loss.

All Quiet—A Cavalry Dash Across the Appomattox.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., June 8, 1864.

With the exception of the occurrences of last Thursday and Friday, nothing of interest has transpired in Gen. BUTLER's Department. Everything remains in *statu quo,* and there are at present no signs that indicate a movement of any description.

With the exception of an occasional cavalry dash to the Appomattox and across it, and which are fraught with no results of importance, nothing has happened to disturb the tranquillity that has pervaded Gen. BUTLER's command for the past few days, with the exception of some exchange of cannon shot from the batteries on the right of the line and the opposing batteries of the rebels.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, the rebel batteries opened on Battery No. 3, commanded by Maj. TRUMBULL, stationed on a high eminence, near the James River. Several shots were exchanged, but without any material effect or loss of life.

On Monday evening, Gen. GILLMORE ordered Batteries Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to open fire, which was done, and a brisk cannonading ensued, which lasted for a short time.

The First New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. ONDERDONK, crossed the Appomattox, near the Point of Rocks, on the pontoon bridge, yesterday afternoon, and had a slight skirmish with the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry and Infantry. After a number of shots were fired the enemy retired. The skirmish took place about three miles over the Appomattox.

With the above exception the two opposing forces are quietly facing but closely watching each other. As if by mutual understanding no picket firing is going on. On either side the pickets sit quietly on the summits of their rifle pits, looking at each other, but quickly drop under cover when the sound of artillery warns them that a fight may be on the *tapis.* It might, perhaps, be imprudent in me to give an analysis of the exact position and character of Gen. BUTLER's lines, but I am safe in saying that the position is one of unusual strength, and which can undoubtedly be held against any force the rebels can bring to bear on it.

From Bermuda Hundred.

CAPTURE OF TWO COMPANIES OF THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., June 5, 1864.

While the grand movement is going on so finely I have to record some little casualties here. On the morning of the 2d the right and left wings of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, on picket, resting in the woods, were surprised and captured or driven in. Maj. SANFORD, in command, Capt. DENNIS, Lieut. PIERCE, the assistant doctor, and part of two companies, C and B, 100 in all, are prisoners. The centre, in the open field, was not charged upon. Our loss is about 100 seven-shooters, with near 100 rounds of cartridges each. The pickets are within a few rods of each other, and in the thick woods the rebels were upon them before they had scarcely time to fire. Company G gave way, and the other two companies were flanked. I know nothing more about how our men fought or were taken prisoners. The Third New-Hampshire afterward charged and drove the rebels back, taking twenty prisoners.

During the forenoon our whole line was re-established. On the left Capt. THOMPSON fell back, and then rallied and drove them back. The rebels also formed in line to charge upon one of our outer fortifications. A discharge of grape scattered them, killing their colonel, in whose pocket was found the order to charge; also a gold watch, which was sent back with his remains under a flag of truce. The Seventh Connecticut regiment has lost over three hundred since we came here. Lieut. Woods, Sergt. English, and one hundred and eighty killed, wounded or missing at Drury's Bluff; Lieut. Hall, killed; Lieut. Baldwin, wounded, and private Doane, his head shot off by a single shell a few days since; Capt. Mills, mortally wounded; Lieut. Marble, dangerously; Sergt. Nichols, mortally; Sergt. Johnson, leg amputated; the sergeant major slightly, and several privates killed or wounded in the last fight.

Furious cannonading on both sides is liable to commence at any time, night or day, and continue for half an hour or so. The pickets are constantly firing upon each other at night. Deserters say the rebels fire a few shots to get our men going and then laugh as volley after volley is discharged. We have three or four colored regiments here besides those across the river. It is said they have requested to be allowed to charge the rebels on their own hooks without officers to lead them. Their success across the river was a good thing, taking two hundred prisoners, a Brigadier-General, officers, and a battery.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The Fight at Columbia.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 11.

By the arrival of the steamer *Liberty No. 2,* we have further accounts of the battle near Columbia, Ark.

The rebel forces engaged were estimated at three thousand, and they had some artillery.

Gen. SMITH landed at Sunnyside on the 5th, and took up his line of march early in the morning, under a heavy rain, in the direction of Lake Checat.

About nine o'clock his advance met two regiments of the enemy strongly posted upon the opposite bank of the Bayou, emptying into the Lake, and opened fire on them from two guns, when they fell back to their second position on the Bayou, leaving an open field between the two lines.

Our fire was responded to by the enmy with a battery of six guns, and an artillery duel lasting some minutes ensued.

Our forces soon desisted from using their guns and advanced under a heavy fire upon the enemy's lines, driving them from their position.

The enemy retreated in a westerly direction, leaving the lake in their rear, rendering it impracticable for us to pursue, and our forces withdrew.

The engagement lasted about an hour and a half. Our loss was 20 killed and 70 wounded. The enemy's loss was about the same.

Our forces suffered most in crossing the open field, being under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms.

Gen. MARMADUKE is reported to be in command of the rebels.

Gen. MOWER had two horses shot under him while leading his men upon the enemy's lines.

Guerrillas made a raid on the plantation of Judge DENT, near Skipworth's Landing, on the 7th, capturing sixty mules and all the negroes employed on the place.

MORGAN'S RAID.

The Rebel Raid into Kentucky—Frankfort Prepared for a Siege—The Fort Garrisoned and Provisioned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 10.

The special train with 200 armed soldiers, which left here at 8 o'clock last evening, reports that they went within 13 miles of Frankfort and ascertained that the ordnance train bound here turned back and went toward Frankfort.

The escort on board the train, consisting of about 40 soldiers, were trying to fight their way through, and had several skirmishes with a following force of rebels at various points.

The rebels had obstructed the road in several places between here and Bagdad by felling trees, &c., across the road, and destroyed the bridges in the rear of the ordnance train as it retired from Bagdad toward Frankfort.

It is supposed the train arrived safely at Frankfort, but as telegraphic communication is not yet open to that city, it is still a matter of doubt.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 10—Afternoon.

Private advices received from Bagdad this afternoon report that Frankfort has been occupied by the rebels.

This is discredited here, as headquarters have received no intelligence on the subject.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 11.

Headquarters have just received advices that Gov. BRAMLETTE has armed the citizens of Frankfort, and that the fort there is well garrisoned, and can doubtless hold out against any attack of the rebels, until Gen. BURBRIDGE, who at last accounts was at Lexington, shall arrive there.

Fight at Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 11.

Gen. CARRINGTON, commanding the District of Indiana, now here, has received a telegram dated Bagdad, 10:30 A. M., saying heavy cannonading commenced in the direction of Frankfort at 7 this morning, and still continues at intervals. About 9 o'clock this morning a large fire was seen in that direction, reported to be from the burning of a bridge about three miles this side of Frankfort.

Cynthiana Burnt—An Ohio Regiment Driven Back—Trains Stopped on their way—Morgan said to be Retreating.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 11.

After leaving Lexington and Georgetown, MORGAN's main force appears to have turned north, and, following the line of the Kentucky Central Railroad, attacked the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio regiment at Cynthiana this morning, driving them north, burning the town and two trains which left Covington last night.

This morning MORGAN is apparently trying to make his way out of the State nearly in the same direction he entered.

Further Respecting the Raid—Gen. Burbridge in Pursuit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 11.

Gen. CARRINGTON, has just received the following telegram from Gen. BURBRIDGE:

LEXINGTON, Friday, June 10—1 P. M.

Have heard nothing of or from Gov. BRAMLETTE. The rebels left here yesterday, for Georgetown. They are supposed to have gone east from here.

Gen. BURBRIDGE started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push the rebels up and fight them steadily.

A messenger who left the Capital at 4 o'clock this morning reports that Frankfort is under martial law, and that all men capable of bearing arms have been armed to defend the city. The State archives were being removed to the Fort, and the Governor felt confident of holding until reinforcements should arrive.

A force of three thousand rebels occupy the Stockades three miles this side of Frankfort. They are trying to prevent reinforcements reaching Frankfort from Louisville.

The Union troops made an attack last night on the Stockades, but were repulsed by superior numbers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 11—P. M.

By order of the Governor the entire enrolled militia of Jefferson County have been ordered out, and business is directed to be suspended until further orders.

A courier just arrived from Frankfoat reports that a flag of truce was sent to Gov. BRAMLETTE, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Frankfort. The demand was declined, and fighting resumed.

An authenticated report says about one hundred were killed and wounded at Frankfort to-day.

Full and Interesting Particulars—Morgan in Command—Report of a Rebel Prisoner—Evacuation of Cynthiana—The Rebels 2,000 Strong—Their Objects and Destination.

The force dispatched Wednesday night down the Lexington road, reached Falmouth safely at 3 A. M., yesterday. No rebels were there, and all the bridges between that point and Covington were saved.

Additional forces from Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Department were received by Gen. HOBSON, and dispatched down the road. The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio (hundred-day men) went down to Falmouth at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The bridges of the Kentucky Central Railroad, with the exception of that at Townsend, can be easily repaired, and even that can be put in running order in five days. The abutments and piers for a new bridge were nearly completed, and the timber prepared for the superstructure. The company have everything in readiness to complete a new and more permanent structure at Townsend than that destroyed.

Last evening one of MORGAN's men arrived in this city, on the steamer *Magnolia,* from Maysville. He is an Irishman by birth, a shrewd, observing man, who thinks for himself, and expresses his ideas very distinctly. His name is HUGH DEVLIN, a private in Company C, Sixth Confederate Battalion. At the beginning of the war he lived in Texas, and was swept by the tide into the rebel ranks; at first in a Texas regiment for one year, and afterward in the two years' service. His capture is due to whisky, having drank so freely that he was left behind, and when sobered fell into the hands of Union men, who gave him a quick passage to this city. He states that they came through Pound Gap a week ago last Sunday, passing a Union force of five hundred, which was marching on another road toward the salt works at Abington. The rebel force is commanded by JOHN MORGAN, and is composed of Kentucky troops. The only full regiment is the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, one thousand strong. There are three battalions of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and three other battalions, the largest of which is the Sixth Confederate Battalion, eighty strong. Col. MACAFEE, of Harrodsburg, is with MORGAN, Lieut.-Col. ALSTON, a Col. SMITH, of Chicago, Ill., and other well-known rebel leaders. The total force does not exceed two thousand, although DEVLIN's rough guess at first was three thousand. A large portion of these are dismounted cavalry, who suffered severely in their march into the State, and have been kept in the rear until the cavalry could send back horses to mount them. They are mostly armed with the Confederate Enfield rifle, a short-barreled Enfield, made at Richmond. They have no sabres, and no pistols except as private property. Their line of march was from Pound Gap to Paintsville, Ky., where a scouting party of 117 men, under the notorious PETE EVERETT, was sent in advance to pick up horses and send back to the main force. They passed on to Hazel Green, Owingsville and Flemingsburgh, and to Maysville. The farms of Union men were stripped of horses, while the property of rebel citizens was sacredly protected. At Flemingsburgh the stables were protected by EVERETT's orders, and not a horse taken. EVERETT took Maysville without resistance, the Unionists mostly crossing the river. One boat load was hailed by the rebels, and on their refusal to come back, fired into, killing one man. EVERETT gathered up a large number of horses, and took the Lexington pike for Mount Sterling on Wednesday. He had orders to report to Mount Sterling within three days from the time he left Hazel Green. EVERETT's scouting party was the first that left MORGAN's command. While DEVLIN does not know of other scouting parties being sent out, he thinks such were sent in advance. MORGAN's main force he supposes is still at Mount Sterling. He has no artillery, and started with seven days' rations. MORGAN's design is not to fight, but to rob, steal, and destroy railroads as far as possible. His exit through Eastern Kentucky is an impossibility, and his men expect to pass down through Central Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. They all expect the war to end with this Summer's campaign, knowing that every able-bodied man in the South is now in the field, and no reserve force can be put in their place.

Occupation of Cynthiana—The Rebels 37 Miles from Covington.

From the Cincinnati Times, June 8.

Although there is much interest felt in the city with regard to MORGAN's raid into Kentucky, and curiosity to learn everything with regard to it, yet there is little excitement and no apprehension felt. It is believed that the number of his forces is greatly exaggerated. The facts, so far as they can be obtained from passengers that came down on the train last evening, and by telegraph, are as follows:

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning messengers arrived in haste at Cynthiana (which is on the Kentucky Central Railroad, about 60 miles from Cincinnati,) saying that there were 300 rebel soldiers at Owingsville, 600 at Sterling, and that there was a squad of 30 at Talbot's Station, three miles north of Paris. As soon as the train from Covington arrived, which was at 10 o'clock, the conductor was warned of danger in proceeding further. Detaching the locomotive, he with some others started up the road on a reconnoissance, preceded by a hand-car. When they came within a short distance of Townsend Bridge, seven miles south of Cynthiana, they saw the smoke and flames ascending from the burning of that structure, which, with the trestle-work, is about 300 feet long.

They sent out a man to discover what he could in reference to it, who met several Union soldiers who had been guarding the bridge. These soldiers stated that they had been taken prisoners by a body of about two hundred rebel troops, all mounted. After paroling them, the rebels set fire to the bridge and then started in the direction of Cynthiana. The hand-car and locomotive immediately returned to Cynthiana. Here additional information was received by the arrival of a gentlemen from the immediate neighborhood of Paris, who said there was a squad of about thirty rebel soldiers at Hibbler's east of Paris, taking his horses. Another gentleman, who came in by way of Ruddel's Mills, said there were forty rebels there.

The conductor started back with his train. Shortly after the train left, the telegraph operator dispatched to Covington that he could see the smoke arising from the burning of the Kimbrough bridge, a mile south of Cynthiana, and that he could hear the shouts of the approaching rebels. He had on a former similar occasion been taken prisoner by the rebels, and he now chose to decamp in time, which he did.

Subsequently a dispatch was received from Boyd's Station, the first this side of Cynthiana, stating that the rebels had taken possession of Cynthiana.

Citizens who came down from Cynthiana say that their neighbors of rebel proclivities, who had taken the President's amnesty oath, including some who had been in rebel service, were rejoicing and shouting openly at the, to them, gratifying state of things.

The reports that the Paris bridge was burned, and that the train down from Lexington was captured, are untrue. The train came as far as Paris and then returned.

Gen. HOBSON assumed command to-day across the river. He does not believe that MORGAN's forces exceed 3,000 men. He has telegraphed to Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gov. MORTON for troops, and at a late hour last night a regiment came down from Camp Dennison and crossed the river. The Second Kentucky Regiment, returning yesterday, crossed over to Covington last evening. It is stated that the Ninth and Tenth Ohio, not yet mustered out, and the First Kentucky Regiment will go over to-day. MORGAN was said to be in force at Cynthiana last evening. There are other military movements that it would not be proper to speak of.

We have received the following note of explanation with regard to Gen. HOBSON:

EDITOR TIMES: In your issue of yesterday I noticed that Gen. HOBSON was spoken of as having allowed the rebels to get in his rear and overrun Kentucky. Knowing that to be an error, I will give you the true case, that you may correct your statement and not do injustice to a gallant officer.

Gen. HOBSON was ordered by proper authority to move all his efficient cavalry to the mouth of Bear Creek and await further orders. After making suggestions as to that being in his opinion impracticable, the order was obeyed to the letter. When the movement was commenced from Beaver, it was found that the rebels were in Kentucky, so Gen. HOBSON was dispatched to meet them. He is now in Covington, where he arrived yesterday, having traveled from Laynesville since Sunday night, and will meet the guerrillas in a manner most unexpected by them. Yours, &c., G. G.

ANOTHER RAID—THE REBELS IN MAYSVILLE.

The Maysville packet, *Bostona No. 3,* brought the news last evening that Maysville is occupied by a force of rebels, under the notorious PETE EVERETT. The steamer was notified of the fact at the mouth of Cabin Creek, when coming down yesterday afternoon. They were reported to be 300 strong. Learning that the rebs. had no artillery, the officers of the steamer concluded to run the blockade, which they did successfully. Ten or twelve shots were fired at the boat, from pistols and carbines, none taking effect. The rebels came to Maysville about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was reported that they had killed three men there.

LATER FROM MORGAN—PARIS OCCUPIED.

We have received intelligence to the effect that MORGAN's men occupied Paris between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They burned the bridge across the Licking River, not the railroad bridge.

The telegraph operator at Boyd's Station, first station this side of Cynthiana, left there quite suddenly last evening, as it became too hot to hold him, on account of the near approach of the rebels.

The latest information from the rebel raiders is, that they had scattered before reaching Cynthiana in detachments of two or three hundred going together.

Information was received about 10 o'clock this morning, that one of these detachments had taken Williamstown, the county seat of Grant County, which is thirty-seven miles west of the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

The party of rebels who entered Cynthiana numbered just *thirty* by actual count. They burned the large warehouse there belonging to the railroad company, also the water station. Kelley's bridge, one mile north of Cynthiana, was burned on Wednesday evening.

LATER.—We have reliable information that about 300 rebels crossed the Kentucky River at Clay's Ferry, on Wednesday evening, en route for Lexington. Clay's Ferry is about fifteen miles from Lexington.

We also learn that a detachment of about three hundred took possession of Georgetown, Scott County, yesterday. From present appearances it would seem that the rebel force is scattered over some ten or twelve counties of Central Kentucky. They are no doubt stealing horses, getting some recruits, and conscripting extensively.

LATEST.—We have received the following additional items from a responsible source:

"The bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad at Falmouth and Robinson are uninjured.

An expedition that left Covington yesterday, moved from Robinson, Kentucky, last night, toward Cynthiana. Little apprehension is felt in this direction.

There cannot be more than 3,000 rebels in Kentucky, and they are divided into small bands. If they attempt to pass out through the eastern part of the State, the force in their rear will care for them.

It is believed that arrangements are perfected to drive them speedily from the State."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Metropolitan Fair—Its Success—St. Louis—Revival of Treason—Grant and Others from St. Louis—Hancock—Slavery—Dr. Nelson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 30, 1864.

The great Metropolitan Fair draws rapidly to a close. California, Utah, Idaho and Colorado have united with the citizens of the valley and their Eastern friends, and manifested their benevolence and patriotism, to the tune of nearly $500,000. St. Louis says that she must rank in the "last line" next to New-York. That is high enough for the present. St. Louis has been trampled under the iron heel of war, but don't give up. Her wharves are now covered with corn, hay, oats, lead, iron and tobacco, arrivings and with the assorted merchandise departing. The great mercantile exchanges are again going on. The steamers again line her front and vex her muddy waters.

She looks back with pride to her course through the war, from the first blow at Camp Jackson, and begins to count the men and means that she has aided in bringing into the field. From this point started the Lieutenant-General, now the pride and hope of the Republic, as she looks on his steady advance to Richmond, bearing to the front the glorious banner of freedom. St. Louis claims GRANT as her own. He was in business here in the firm of BOGGS & GRANT, as agent for collecting rents, &c. BOGGS says he was not fit for that business; whether from his nothing being above or not up to it he does not know. He made a poor partner. After this partnership was dissolved he went into the wood business and drove a wood team. Then I believe he obtained a job of engineering in Illinois. His next visit to St. Louis, with brows encircled by a grateful nation's civic wreath, thousands filling the ears of their hero with plaudits, will be somewhat different from his old entry seated on the cord-wood.

Somebody ought, before it is too late, to hunt up the old mule team, and preserve a few hairs from their tails, if they had any, or get a little of the wood.

HANCOCK, the gallant leader of the glorious Second, is another plume in her cap. He married the daughter of Mr. BERNEY, of this city, then occupying a fine house on Fourth-street, adjoining the present Soldiers' Home. He was a handsome, prepossessing young man, but an obscure Lieutenant, and most people wondered that the beautiful and wealthy young leader of the *ton* should go to Jefferson Barracks for a partner of her heart and hand. He had in his veins, however, the blood of the Hancocks. His heart was right. His sword leapt from its scabbard at his country's call, and now flashes terror in the eyes of trembling rebels. He is foremost in the race for the sword given by the fair to the highest bidders for votes. MCCLELLAN stands next, BUTLER next.

The brilliant and successful campaign under GRANT, together with home associations, will probably gain the Folsom sword for HANCOCK.

FRANK BLAIR—the Vizier, who carries in his pocket the bow-string to strangle military satraps at his will, and puts his foot on FREMONT, HARNEY and SIGEL—the ex-Congressional Major-General—is also of St. Louis. FREMONT, married to BENTON's daughter—HARNEY, married to the Melanphy—KEARNEY, our old Commandant—are too well known to need mention, all good, brave, loyal, badly-used men. There are a host of lesser lights, like OSTERHAUS, JOHN W. NEIL, DAVIDSON, SIGEL, &c., who also deserve well at the hands of their country, and confer honor on this city.

I find the steps of Freedom here still forward—haltingly, but still onward. I was talking with a slaveholder from Coles County. Said he: "I had four negroes, and their wives and children. I told the boys I would give them $100 per annum and their freedom at the end of the year if they would remain to work my crop. They declined. I took them to the enrolling office, got a certificate for $300, and had them enlisted. The women went to town and made their living by washing. I would be glad to see Slavery banished from Missouri. It is nothing but a curse." This I find the common sentiment now, as far as I have conversed with slaveholders—it is, that Slavery is unprofitable. The idea that it is wrong, and that the negro is a man, and entitled to all the rights of a man, is not admitted yet. On the contrary, they charge his ignorance and incapacity, not to the degradation consequent on Slavery, but to his black skin!

Dr. NELSON brought this opinion to a practical test at the fair. One department is for the freedmen. Hundreds of young ladies aid in the general object of the fair. Some wait on the tables in the refreshment saloon. Dr. NELSON was visited by two intelligent freedmen—"American citizens of African descent." He took them to see the lions of the fair, (the main lions being a set of American eagles,) and in the natural course of things took them with him to a table in the refreshment saloon. Young ladydom was intensely shocked and insulted at the call to wait on negroes. A negro waiter was called, and he declined to wait on the "white trash," so associated.

Finally the priestess of the temple told Dr. NELSON that he must leave; and he did, taking with him those "images of God carved in ebony," which gave such umbrage to those "carved in ivory" and inlaid with gold. This incident has given rise to much discussion. Yesterday, passing on the street, I heard an Irish woman, an "American female of Irish descent," saying to her friends: "Sure, and didn't they go, an' bring nagurs into the fair and treat them just like white folks? That's what the Abolitionists are for." The secesh rejoice to be able to charge the Union... with miscegenation, and most of the Unionists repu... indignation. "Let him be a negro as an equal with... as for being an officer or an equal—never." Let some... the natural right of superior natures to the command, a... ster or a Governor." He may be an officer, but not a w... in India. And the East Indians would not grease the... cartridges with tallow—would die first—so some men, rather than have the negro elevated to manhood, would let their country go to ruin.

I note among the new enterprizes, "The National Land Transfer Association," organized to encourage emigration to Missouri from Great Britain. They have descriptions of lands for sale, their value, and all facts interesting to immigrants, showing them how easily they may make a pleasant home. *Missouri is now the most attractive State to immigrants in the Union*, and it should be made known far and wide, to aid the cause of freedom. J. W. S.

Memories of the Mississippi.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, May 23, 1864.

On leaving Cairo, and passing down the great river, which stretches over 10° of latitude, and, with its wonderful tributaries, penetrates every section of this immense territory of the Mississippi Valley, the modern tourist is at once struck with the truly astonishing progress and development of this entire western world. It can scarcely be credited that it is but a fraction over three centuries ago that DE SOTO first discovered "the magnificent river which rolled its waters through the unbroken forest and splendid vegetation of a wide and deep alluvial soil;" that it is a little more than one century ago that LA SALLE explored this mighty stream called "Hidden Water," and took possession of it in the name of France—the entire country from the Gulf to the Canadas, and from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains being then denominated *Louisiana*, in honor of LOUIS le Grand; and further, that it is less than half a century ago that many of the States lying along its shores were admitted into the Federal Union!

Now, this same vast region, then a dense wilderness, peopled only by wild savages, has become divided off into sixteen sovereign States, each a Government in itself, possessing all the elements of wealth and prosperity, and embracing in the aggregate a thrifty and enterprising population of some 13,000,000 souls.

The primitive *dug-outs* and *canoes* of the Natchez, Chickasaw and Shawanese tribes of Indians no longer skim over the surface of the muddy water, but have passed away into the many fields of tradition, and in their stead numerous, powerful and superbly-decorated packets daily stem its current from New Orleans to even beyond the Falls of St. Anthony, a distance of more than 2,000 miles, conveying the great staples of the South, cotton and sugar, to all parts of the North, and returning heavily laden with every description of freight and produce, which the rich, productive, and inexhaustible fields of the West can supply.

Even this beautiful valley, in many respects the garden spot of America, has not escaped the horrors of the great civil war which has been sweeping over our once happy country for over three years past. On the other hand, from the very commencement, it has been the scene of some of our most brilliant operations, and the theatre of some of our fiercest struggles and tragedies. At the very outset of our troubles, the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi was as sternly demanded by all the Northwestern States, who depend upon it as their principal outlet to the markets of the world, as it was opposed by those in arms against their Government, and who regarded the closing of this great highway as a military necessity. The possession of this vast water communication between the gulf and the lakes was at once made the test of the relative power of the contending parties. Batteries were immediately erected at Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo, upon a bluff which overlooks the river and surrounding country, and commands every approach to the shore. Guns of the heaviest calibre were placed in position, and every precaution taken to render the place impregnable to attack from either land or water.

All that engineering skill could accomplish or military art suggest was directed to the strengthening of this work, which was to close the river securely against the North, and the rebel leaders thereon boasted of their power to cripple and destroy the commercial interests of the North; but a quiet flank movement up the Tennessee to Forts Henry and Donelson—resulting in their capture—compelled the abandonment of this miniature Gibraltar without firing a gun, and our fleet of gunboats passed triumphantly by without giving it even the benefit of a salute.

Island No. 10 was then selected from its position in a sharp bend in the river, and the voracious BEAUREGARD, he who acquired a reputation for "chivalry" by compelling a garrison of seventy men to surrender to one hundred times their number, was directed to defend it against "Yankee intruders," but even in this "second line," a strong position had to yield to Northern strategy, and the forces were compelled to retire once more to Fort Pillow, the scene of the late worse than barbarous massacre, then to Memphis, then Helena, then Vicksburgh, at which point the brilliant operations and glorious successes of the Western army under Gen. GRANT, culminated in the surrender of an entire command of the rebels and an immense amount of ordnance stores, guns and ammunition to the Federal Government. With the fall of this city, preceded as it was by the surrender of New-Orleans to Admiral FARRAGUT, the Mississippi was opened once more to the commerce of the world, and steamers resumed their regular trips with the old flag flying proudly at their mast heads. BAYOU.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Appearance of Crickets at Spanish Fork in Alarming Numbers—Whisky and its Effect upon the Saints.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, May 19, 1864.

The past fortnight has been rather cool, very cloudy, and somewhat showery. The *Vedette* and the *News* announce, with flourishes, that the vegetation gives token of the refreshing rains which have fallen, leaving the inference plain that they have been plentiful. But such an inference would not comport with the facts in this valley. In the southern settlements, I am told that considerable rain has fallen; also, in the North, with snow. But in and immediately around this city no such thing has occurred. It is true, there have been many showers, but they have been of brief duration, no one of them penetrating the soil deeper than one inch, and most of them only laying the dust. The foliage has been washed, evaporation has been moderated, and the melting of the snow on the mountains delayed; but as to soaking the ground, very little has been done, the next day's sun drying out the wet of the day previous, irrigation being as necessary, though not quite so frequent, as in cloudless times.

In consequence of so much cool weather, the time of high water promises to be later than usual, which will have the effect of extending the supply. As a general thing the crops promise well, and, unless some mishaps occur, there will be a considerable stock of breadstuffs in Utah in the Fall, for in addition to the large breadth sown, the high prices and the pinchings of the past few months will impel to rigid care of the next crop.

The crickets have appeared at Spanish Fork, in Utah County, in rather alarming numbers, but have not done very much harm at present.

The inhabitants of Battle Creek, American Fork, and Lehi, are combining their capital and energies to take out the water of the Provo River, and convey it northward across "Provo Bench" to those settlements, hoping to have the work so far completed as to use the water at the nearest settlement in July. Many thousands of acres of moderate fertility may thus be brought under cultivation, and those now cultivated insured a larger supply of water.

This taking of the waters of the Provo River has long been a favorite project for speculation. Last conference BRIGHAM hinted that the Provo one day might supply Salt Lake City. In the palmy days of Camp Floyd some mathematical lines were drawn and other things done concerning a prospective "Brown City," to be built on said "Bench," at the mouth of Provo Cañon. That city was to be the great rival of Salt Lake City, and the principal station or depot for the great railroad, which then was expected to come down to Provo Cañon. Brown City, however, has not a founder; but it is to be hoped that irrigating canals will flow from the Provo, (Timpanogoo,) and be made to increase the fruitfulness of the soil in the vicinity.

Among the portions of Utah which are now being planted out and located upon by the farming settler, are the elevated valleys of the Bear River in the north, and of Pangoe Lake, a tributary of the Sevier, in the south. Shortly there will scarcely be an arable nook in the Territory which will not be filled with the industry of the hardy Mormon pioneer, unless such as require large capital to work to advantage.

On Monday BRIGHAM and a number of attendants took a journey northward, probably intending to visit most of the northern settlements and tender such preaching as the "spirit" and the circumstances might suggest. The Sunday before leaving, he and HEBER C. KIMBALL spoke lengthily in the Tabernacle, rather bewailing the awful carnage "before Richmond," and exhorting their hearers to steadfastness.

According to announcement, the theatre opened for the Summer season on Saturday. An address by Miss LOUISA YOUNG, consisting of imitations and hits, and "Aurora Floyd," were presented. The locals are enthusiastic on the "address," and prophecy strongly, but I cannot say so much. The "Golden Farmer" and the "Omnibus," are announced for Saturday.

The Salt Lake city fathers are "death on Whisky," yet in compassion to thirsty souls in this the thirstiest of all regions, they relaxed sufficiently to license one establishment for the sale of liquors, "not to be drunk on the premises." He who wanted a glass merely, had the privilege of taking it in the street and showing his neighbors how he did it. The *Vedette* observed that if anybody must have a glass, he would be just as comfortable with a seat under a licensed roof as slipping under the broad canopy of heaven. Accordingly a bar was opened at the Salt Lake House, and a profitable, if not a useful thing it is, too. But—such is poor human nature—some persons will take more than they can comfortably carry, which gets them into various scrapes. The other day, about a score C. V.'s, or N. V.'s, got something heavy in their hats, and consequently, became rather quarrelsome in the streets. The police commenced to quell the disturbance, and an officer essayed to help them—so he says. The police, however, did not so understand his efforts, and handled him rather unceremoniously, ending in his being fined fifty dollars. This caused considerable expenditure of wrath, the affair being somehow muddlingly mixed, insomuch that a Philadelphia lawyer could scarcely tell who's who.

Now is the time, extending during next month, to see Utah at its best, with as green livery as it ever wears, in mountain and valley. The hot sun of July will speedily reduce most of it to a dull threadbare brown, relieved only by the trees of the city, and the few farm crops in the vicinity, giving a lively reality of an oasis in a broken, barren waste.

Much has been said at times of there being no poor in Utah. But the facts lie hid under figures of speech. Many during the past Winter have been destitute of bread. Many are little better off now, while if we take into consideration deprivation of sufficient dry goods and groceries, perhaps no community in Christendom fare scantier than this. Utah could empty Manchester and not be overstocked.

Intelligent Worms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sitting at my window yesterday in a street near to Union-square, I noticed the following curious occurrence, showing that the worms now infesting some of our trees seem to have brains, or an instinct of self-preservation: A flock of about 50 birds suddenly made their appearance and settled on a tree which appeared to have been recently attacked, as its leaves were only partially eaten. For a few minutes the birds seemed to have it all their own way, but shortly all the worms let themselves drop from the tree, suspending themselves by a thread of silk, out of the reach of the birds. After 15 or 20 minutes the birds left, and the worms drew themselves up again to their first location. WORM.

THE WORST KIND OF A SKEDADDLER.—One of our citizens who was drafted the other week, being a poor man and having a family of children entirely dependent upon his daily toil, his friends and acquaintances undertook to raise a sum of money sufficient to enable him to obtain a substitute or procure commutation. They succeeded in raising between $300 and $400, which they pressed into his hands, but instead of reporting himself to Marshal HATCH at New-Bedford, he left in the evening for New-York, where he took the boat for California. The telegraph will probably tell the story on the Pacific shore before his arrival there, and he will no doubt meet with a fitting welcome and a close embrace from one of Uncle Sam's Provosts, who will introduce him to at least one of the elephants of that famed locality.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Care for the Wounded—What the Government Has Done and Is Doing.

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission addresses a letter to the Washington *Chronicle* on the subject of exaggerated reports respecting the operations of the commission. He says:

The Sanitary Commission gives no countenance to that tone of wholesale denunciation in which "visitors" to the army speak of the neglect and utter delinquency of public officers in caring for the wounded. The commission sees what it considers defects, and it is forced to recognize in individual officers, and on specified occasions, what it believes to be delinquencies and neglect, and the sufferings consequent; but it also sees and recognizes, as few others can, the immense labor which devolves upon the Medical Department in times like these, and the immense work which is done. It realizes, as others may not, that the transporting of twenty-five thousand wounded men from the battle-field to distant hospitals involves, unavoidably, delays and suffering, especially when, as now, the army is moving rapidly forward, with frequent change of base, compelling, as a "military necessity," the instant transportation of wounded from the vicinity of previously occupied fields to general hospitals; no matter how severe may be the wounds or how impassable the roads, or how deficient the means of transportation. No man who has not been upon the ground, and day after day seen the labor to be undergone, and the difficulties to be met, can form the slightest idea of the terrific work laid upon the medical officers after a great battle.

Sometimes at a single wharf, as was the case at Belle Plain, a business equal to that of a city of fifty thousand inhabitants has to be carried on. There are the quartermasters and the commissaries, with their crowds of boats and immense stores; wagons, in trains a mile long, pushing in from the shore and impatiently waiting to be loaded; reinforcements, five to ten thousand men in one single day, arriving to be disembarked and moved forward to the battle-field; prisoners by the thousands also, to be brought down to the boats under guard—and meantime, with it all, at this same wharf must place and time be found for receiving the wounded as they are brought in, two or three hundred ambulances and wagons at once, followed immediately by as many more, with a crowd of those men, who, with wounds less severe, have walked with slow steps from corps and division hospitals. This is a mere outline sketch, to be filled in with the breaking down of wagons on shore, blocking whole trains; tearing up of corduroy roads, opening thus the way to mud and quicksands; the arrival of unexpected wounded, and non-arrival of expected boats; the rush and moving to and fro of these masses of men, and teams and stores; the slow, cautious handling upon stretchers, borne down in long file, of men with amputated limbs or terrible wounds; the feeding of the hungry and trying to alleviate their sufferings—all this continued by night the same as by day, through the darkness and the rain.

A person who has never been in the midst of all this, and who has not repeatedly been in the midst of all this, has no power and no *right* to judge of what the officers of the medical and of other departments are doing; still less power or right to judge and criticise belongs to the individual who, with ex-cited feelings of philanthropy, goes from some quiet home of his own down to the "front," expecting by a week's work of humane and irresponsible labor to set everything to rights, and relieve all suffering. To such a man the whole scene is, of course, confusion, and neglect and ruin, while in reality it is simply war—with what, in a great measure, are its unavoidable consequences!

The Sanitary Commission knows from long acquaintance with such scenes, the work which the Medical Department has to do, and the embarrassment under which it labors.

With a steady hand in its own assigned place does the commission seek to cooperate with the Medical Department. All the employes of the commission are instructed not to criticise, but to work; and to work, subjecting themselves to military rule. So far as I know, a spirit of cordial good-will is felt by all the officers and real workers of the commission in the field for the medical staff with whom they have direct relations. The Sanitary Commission, in proper place and in authorized manner, does not hesitate to point out the deficiencies and neglects which it sees. It seeks honesty and earnestly to secure needed reforms. It advocates constantly what it constantly sees the call for, as, for instance, a *larger provision* for the sick and wounded, embracing a larger corps of surgeons and of nurses—more hospital transports, exclusively assigned for the whole term of war to the Medical Department; and an independent and ample "transportation train," involving a large outlay, as entirely under the control of the Surgeon-General and his officers as is the ambulance train. The Sanitary Commission thus points out what it considers defects, and seeks to secure reforms, yet it works in good faith and cordial earnestness, in its own more humble way, with the Medical Department as a whole.

In order to illustrate this, let me call your attention to the following extracts from letters and reports concerning the work of the commission, in which reference is made to medical officers. You will see that its tone is that of cooperation. I will turn first to the last report received from the agent of the commission, in charge of the work at Port Royal, Virginia, a few days since. He says: "All day Friday we fed and issued supplies to the wounded without stint. All the departments have treated us with a cordiality—and more than cordiality—a willing confidence and cheer, that makes us quite buoyant in approaching them and working with them. Dr. CUYLER, Dr. PHILLIPS, the representative of Dr. MCFARLAND at this post, and Dr. MCKAY, have been especially obliging. Dr. CUYLER, on finding us so diligently at work, told me to draw on him for anything I needed. He loaned us additional stoves, caldrons, &c., furnished us beefsteak and coffee to any extent that we desired, and facilitated our operations in all proper ways, giving us information of the arrival of trains freely and promptly.

"I have never before seen the organic and proper relations between the Medical Department and the Commission so smoothly, thoroughly and harmoniously adjusted. It was official and responsible; we were *supplementers* not *supplanters*, and the *attachés* of each seemed to have a strong feeling of mutual respect and heartiness."—*Report of James A. Anderson, Port Royal, Va., May* 28, 1864.

To this I add the following from recently printed records—some of them official reports, some hastily written letters:

MAY 11, 1864.

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"It should not be forgotten, however, that the labors of the Commission are subordinate, and only auxiliary to the easier and more perfectly organized system of the Medical Department of the army, with which it works in complete accord. Col. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General, gives to the Commission and its agents such facilities as are asked for, and from the Quartermaster's Department valuable aid is oftentimes received."

* * * * * * * * *

With these nineteen (19) wagons the supplies can go on to Fredericksburgh rapidly, where there is need of them. I can assure you, although Government is making exertions to supply the needs, and is constantly showing increased ability to put in proof what was before regarded as only experiments. Thus the Government has prepared, and *admirably*, two large hospital transports—there should be fifteen—and has also arranged for feeding the sick on board some of the other boats, which are not regular floating hospitals, though just here a great need still exists, it must be confessed.

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MAY 22, 1864.

"Bands of volunteers from various localities cheerfully took work in harmony with your organization, and lifting up the stretchers, supported the crippled soldier to the boat, carrying bread and crackers and coffee, bathing his wounds, or readjusting his bandages, served to double all your means of succor. The officers of the Government both accepted cordially your services, and added in many things to your material, especially in supplies of bread, soft as well as hard, and the members of the Christian Commission harmoniously cooperated in your work."

BELLE PLAIN, May —.

* * * * * * * * *

"I cannot close this hasty record without making mention, with admiration and gratitude, of the urbane and cordial temper in which the medical director in charge, and the medical officers under him, welcomed and seconded your services, and promoted its efficiency. Of the energy and decision, tempered with humane considerations, of Dr. CUYLER, and of his unflagging labor, by night and by day, all will bear glad witness. It was everything to us, unraveling intricacies, and shedding sunshine over the scene. The action of the entire medical staff was in harmony with this example."

The laborious and responsible duties of Quartermaster were in the hands of one well qualified to meet the occasion, temporarily detailed from G-street wharf in Washington, and there are few men in his department who could have discharged the duty with the heart and energy and administrative skill which enabled him to crowd the work of a month into a single week.

Extract of a letter of Dr. S. R. Agnew, of the Commission, dated May 24, 1864, *describing the work of Belle Plain.*

"I found one of our supply barges, the *Kennedy*, at the dock. Down the right hand side of the U shaped dock, slowly moved a single file of army wagons filled with wounded men. At the end or corner of the dock, by the gangway of a large Government transport, stood the most efficient and admirable officer, Dr. CUYLER, Acting Medical-Inspector-General, U. S. A., receiving the wounded and superintending their removal from the wagons to the deck of the transport, preparatory to their transfer to the hospital steamboats that lay in the offing. After each wagon had deposited its living freight, it passed around the end of the dock to the left hand side, and then took its ammunition or fighting rations, the orders being imperative to return to the front only with full loads of these indispensable supplies. Crowding along the narrow margin of the deck were continuous lines of men carrying litters and stretchers on which were such of the more severely wounded as had been removed from the wagons at the hospital tents, on the hillside above the plain. Hour after hour, for several days, was this fearful procession kept up. It would not be proper for me to state how many thousands thus passed under Dr. CUYLER's inspection, but I cannot forbear mentioning the most distinguished zeal, energy and self-devotion with which his arduous duties were performed. His administrative skill, his quick and ready humanity, his almost ubiquitous presence, his self-denying exposure to the pelting rain, while laboring to secure prompt shelter to the wounded, his night work and day work, his personal attentions to even the little wants and minor discomforts of each individual sufferer, were the subjects of universal admiration. Dr. BARNES (Medical Purveyor of the Army of the Potomac) was also there, working with signal efficiency and vigor in the difficult undertaking of forwarding medical supplies to Fredericksburgh and to the front.

* * * * * * * * *

Capt. J. W. CLARKE, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Capt. LUDEY, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineer Corps, gave us most cheerful and essential aid in this work. Indeed, from all the officers at the post of the commission, we received nothing but kind services and expressions of the heartiest good will. Capt. PITKINS, of the Quartermaster's Department, provided every facility in his power, and from Gen. ABERCROMBIE and Dr. CUYLER down, everybody seemed to take pleasure in aiding us. From Monday, the 9th, until this time, incessant exertions have been made by the officers of the Medical, Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, to remove the wounded from the rear of the army, and replenish the trains for a forward movement. No one at home can form any idea of the labors of the officers in these departments, day after day, and night after night, oftentimes living, meanwhile, on the scantiest subsistence, such as coffee and crackers, and these hurriedly taken. We are oftentimes loud in our praises of the military Commanders for achieving victory, but seldom give due credit for the result of the Quartermasters, who work with almost superhuman energy at some base of supplies, and on whose talent, energy and fertility in resources the very existence of the army depends.

I should say that, at Fredericksburgh, the medical affairs were under the management of Dr. DALTON, Medical Director, while large numbers of medical men from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, served day and night in the hospitals, aiding those devoted men, the army Surgeons, in their exhaustive and most serious and self-denying duties. Who can sum up the value of the services of the army Surgeons? Who can describe in becoming praise a tithe of what they do for the thousands of suffering men thrown upon their care and skill by the fearful casualties of an active campaign? I never witness their conduct without a sense of the profoundest admiration, and a renewed conviction that the best work of our commission is that by which we endeavor, even in an humble way, to strengthen their hands by supplementary assistance. * * *

Sincerely yours, C. R. AGNEW.

I add, likewise, this extract from a special relief report of the committee, dated Oct. 1, 1863:

"And in this connection I may duly refer, both for the sake of justice to the Medical Department, and as an apology for our own *existence*, to the frequent inquiry uttered, often in a tone of censure, how it is possible, if the medical officers do their duty, that there can be any opportunity even for this supplementary work of relief.

The question shows utter ignorance of the terrific weight of work of the most complicated and delicate character, which the officers of the Medical Department have upon their hands, and of their constant liability to be called upon at any moment to meet great and unexpected emergencies. The fact is simply this: That while the Medical Department has made a larger and wiser provision for the comfort of the sick and the wounded than the world ever before saw, there is not, and cannot be, a minuteness of detail and a waiting at every corner to give to a fainting soldier a cup of water, such as friends at home, in their anxious love, ask for. Yet this work needs to be done, and, therefore, we, who are simply the hands to the people's heart and bounty, do the work. But if the Medical Department were to attempt it in all its minutiæ of detail, their power for their own hundred-fold greater work would be weakened in a way that would find no justification."

Trade on the Mississippi.

ORDER BY REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER has issued an order embodying that recently promulgated at Memphis by Gen. WASHBURNE. He adds:

"I agree fully with Gen. WASHBURNE in all he says, and am glad to see that at last there may be some hopes of destroying the system of trade with the rebels, which, if continued, this war must be carried on indefinitely.

Gen. WASHBURNE speaks in his General Order of the "farce of landing goods under the surveillance of the gunboats." If there has been such a "farce" enacted it has been contrary to my orders, as the gunboats have been directed to examine every article that went on shore, to prevent the landing of contraband of war; for while army officers, commanding posts, indorsed permits of Treasury agents for supplies sufficient in amount to keep a large rebel army, the navy could do no more than to see that these supplies were not contraband, and seize them where they were. I trust there will be no more farces, and it is ordered that no gunboat permit any supplies of a private nature, and not exclusively for the public service, to be landed anywhere on the river except at military posts. Let due notice be given to all boats going up and down the river, and let the Commander of each district see that all boats are furnished with a copy of this order.

The Commanders of districts will permit no interference or seizure of vessels, within the limits of my command, for illicit traffic by other than naval vessels. They will cooperate with Commanders of military posts to the best of their ability in putting down the contraband traffic, which is becoming more formidable daily.

No organization of vessels other than purely naval, will be permitted to regulate the affairs properly coming under my jurisdiction, and if any vessel or vessels so organized should persist in interfering with the duties devolving on the navy, Commanders of districts will use all the force they have to arrest such vessels.

The Cavalry.

From the Baltimore American.

While the cavalry arm of the rebel service has been undergoing steady depletion in numbers and material, and losing its effectiveness and its prestige proportionately, this useful branch of the Union army seems to acquire greater importance, and to reach a higher rate of development daily. The rebel cavalry attained great celebrity in the early part of the war, for their dash and impetuosity. As riders they were remarkably daring and skilful, and their horses were unsurpassed for speed and bottom. They initiated those circuitous expeditions and raids which have given to the war one of its marked characteristics. No attention was paid to these daring detours until STUART's raiders swept around MCCLELLAN's rear on the Peninsula, when their capacity for mischief was rendered apparent. But their capabilities in this respect have departed, and the glories of their achievements have paled before the lustre of the deeds of the defenders of the Union. Riders and horses have yielded to their fate, and gone down to the valley of the shadow of death. Those of the riders that survive the storm of battle, and those who fill the gaps left by the slain, are obliged to fight dismounted, and to act in concert with their unbooted and unspurred comrades in the ranks of the infantry. No steeds are forthcoming to take the places of those that have given way to the shock of our arms, or to the equally deadly and inexorable fiat of starvation. MOSEBY's cavalry has degenerated into a band of thieves, guerrillas and bushwhackers; FORREST's marauding are no longer reported; and MORGAN's invincibility is gone. STUART, luckily for him, was killed in time to spare him the humiliation of witnessing the sunset of his fame and the rising glory of SHERIDAN. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, which was originally regarded as a useless and expensive appendage, and fit for nothing but to picket extended lines or to furnish orderlies and messengers, has taken high rank in the scale of indispensability. To the splendid records of STONEMAN, KILPATRICK, CUSTER, GREGG and TOWBERT, must be added the brilliant deeds of Gen. SHERIDAN during the present campaign. He has gained an ascendancy of superiority which STUART never reached. In the course of the immense labor he has performed, he has destroyed the railroad communications of the rebels at their most vital points, impoverished their commissariat by the wholesale destruction of their stores, routed their cavalry at all points, and forced upon them the consciousness of their inferiority, added largely to our topographical knowledge of the country, and reconnoitered the positions and movements of the enemy in front, flank and rear in the most hazardous, yet successful manner. It is not among the least of our hopeful signs and our grounds for encouragement that, while the rebel cavalry is gradually falling to pieces, our dashing squadrons are gaining daily in experience, and vigor, and efficiency.

THE LAKE TUNNEL AT CHICAGO.—The contractors are now rapidly pushing forward the work upon the eastward drift of the lake tunnel. They have penetrated nearly fifty feet under the lake, through a stiff blue clay, mixed with boulders of limestone, some of which are of large size. These stones, although offering but little impediment to the work of removing the clay, deteriorate it somewhat for the purposes of brickmaking. The machinery for the manufacture of bricks is now upon the ground, and preparations are rapidly being made to turn out the manufactured article as fast as they will be wanted by the masons.

In sinking the shaft, a jet of highly inflammable gas was met with, and when lighted shot up in a brilliant flame several feet in height. This was succeeded by flow of water, which has continued ever since, requiring about four hours pumping each day. This has not, however, proved a great disadvantage, as the well at the bottom of the shaft receives it all and drains the whole site of operations.

The workmen are furnished with lamps which are fastened to their hats to light them at their work. As fast as the clay is loosened it is placed upon a small car which runs on a railway track. It is conveyed to the bottom of the shaft and then hoisted. This subterranean transportation is effected by the use of mules which are accommodated with quarters at the end of the tunnel west of the shaft. The work will now rapidly be proceeded with at the rate of between fifteen and twenty feet per day. The crib-work for the first lake shaft is in process of construction on the north pier and will be completed some time during the month of July.—*Chicago Times, June* 5.

President Lincoln in Europe.

From the Edinburgh Mercury, May 17.

What a ruggedly honest and sternly uncompromising soul is that which animates, directs and governs the President of the great American Republic! How tenderly solicitous and sensitively careful it is too that in all its agonizings and contendings in favor of Freedom on the one hand and against Slavery on the other it should nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice to injure a holy cause. The path of President LINCOLN politically has been—and we say it with a firm conviction of its truth, deny it whoso lists—a straight and a clear one to a righteous goal. Thick clouds and darkness were around him when he was called to power; the storm of civil rebellion was raging with intense fury; the vessel of State was in the hands of treacherous friends and open and avowed foes; breakers innumerable were ahead, threatening the direst danger and leaving on many minds the impression that the destruction of the noble ship would soon become overwhelming and complete. In the midst of the commotion, and with full consciousness of the risks and difficulties of his position, he took the helm, subordinated mutinous crews to his command, lightened the vessel of much of the dead weights or slave burdens that were pressing her under water, led her gallantly through creeks and over bars of Southern stratagem and crime which would have appalled the bravest soul, and now has her, if still shorn of much of her rigging, and still in danger of more or less injury by rebels at home and enemies abroad, in safe anchorage, a something which the friends of constitutional freedom can admire, and in honor of which the opponents of a God-and-man defying system of Slavery can thank propitious Heaven and clasp their hands. The way in which President LINCOLN has slowly, though surely, carried out his Emancipation policy does him infinite credit, all the more so that a Pro-Slavery press here and elsewhere, who have about as much anxiety as to the removal of Slavery abroad as they have as to the removal of another system of Slavery at home, have done their utmost to misrepresent, vilify and abuse him. He has held on the even tenor of his way, proclaiming freedom immediate and complete wherever the Constitution enabled him to exercise the power, and urging and sanctioning conditional arrangements wherever the same Constitution would not suffer him authoritatively to interfere; and now he has come out with another declaration, if possible even more emphatic than anything previously issued, and certainly not less creditable to his far-seeing head than it is worthy of his big and trusting heart.

The letter of the President appears in another column. It had its origin in peculiar circumstances. Gov. BRAMLETTE, of the Frankfort Commonwealth, had concerted organized resistance to the enlistment of colored troops in Kentucky; he had gone to Washington, as he says himself, "to obtain relief to the citizens of Kentucky against the unauthorized and offensive interference of officers, soldiers, and recruiting brokers with the slaves in Kentucky, and to save the enlistment and draft of slaves confined within the purview of the Act of Congress for enrollment and draft," &c.; he has returned delighted with the result of his interview with the President and the officers of State, and with orders which he regarded as quite satisfactory on the subjects that formed the objects of his mission; and he was able to announce, as "a source of gratification, that the President and Secretary of War manifested *the most cordial readiness* to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor which, under the existing law, could *reasonably* be demanded," and that they "expressed the most earnest sympathy for them, and a desire to avert, as far as may be, the recurrence of these calamities to which, as a Border State, they have been subjected." The deputation were delighted; the President, however, as they were retiring, "remarked that he was apprehensive that Kentuckians felt unkindly toward him in consequence of not properly understanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded in his efforts to put down this rebellion, and that he would explain to the gentlemen some of the difficulties if they felt inclined to hear him." The explanations were given; the President was requested to draw them up in writing; and the result is the noble ingenuous document now before our readers—a document, let us remark in passing, which has had the effect of securing the President the heartiest and most energetic support of all sections and classes of the Kentuckians, and this is saying not a little when the tenacity of this Border State to the old and immoral system of Slavery is understood and known. Well, what does the President say? Why, in his very opening sentence he declares emphatically, "I am naturally Anti-Slavery. If Slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel." These are the sentiments of a President whom certain British journalists in their mad indifference to truth and justice have misrepresented and belied on this whole subject of Slavery, who have represented his every act of emancipation as wrung out of him by military necessity, forgetting or disregarding the fact that by his oath of office, whatever his own personal sentiments and feelings, he could not take a single step in a loyal State without the consent of that State first obtained, or in a disloyal one till public opinion was ripe enough to justify him in striking a blow. His own remarks on this subject are remarkably clear and explicit. He was bound by his oath to the best of his ability to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that oath, in its true spirit, he has respected, using every means necessary to preserve the Government—"the nation of which the Constitution is the organic law." He declares, however, that he would have considered himself false to his oath if, to save Slavery and the constitutional guarantees of Slavery, he had permitted "the wreck of Government, country, and Constitution altogether," which would have been the result had the slaveholders been suffered to take and keep their own way; he goes on to inform us that before touching Slavery he waited till the necessity grew imperative and unavoidable: that when that necessity arose he did not hesitate to take advantage of it; and that the result of "more than a year of trial now shows *no loss* by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force—*no loss by it anywhere, anywhere*—on the contrary, it shows a *gain of quite* 130,000 *soldiers, seamen, and laborers.*" Brave LINCOLN! No argument like this—the argument of facts, hard, stubborn, gratifying, humanising, soul-elevating facts. 130,000 colored men set free and at work in the cause of freedom, not to speak of the hundreds of thousands of others who bless the day the Union flag floated over the fields wet with their sweat and blood, and the Union soldiers cleared the plantations, Gen. LEE's among the rest, on which they lived as beasts of burden, to be bought, sold, and used as avarice prompted or caprice required! Who will say that the President, looking, as he must, with intense satisfaction on the first fruits of his Emancipation policy, is not entitled to exclaim:

"Let any Union man who complains of the measure test himself by writing down in one line that he is in favor of subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is in favor of taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth."

There is no resisting this. It is an appeal which commends itself to universal intelligence and universal common sense. Then, how impressive the closing sentences!

"In telling this tale I attempt no compliment

The Daily Globe, St. John, Tuesday, June 13, 1882.

The Daily Globe.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13.

THE ORANGE PROCESSION.

The Orange procession on Saturday was a success in every way. The weather was fine, the streets were crowded with spectators, and the display was a creditable one. The procession was a long one, and the different lodges were well represented. The bands were numerous and good, and the music was excellent. The regalia and banners were handsome, and the whole affair was conducted in a manner that reflected credit on the Orangemen. The procession was headed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Sheriff and Police Magistrate followed in carriages. The Orangemen marched to the Exhibition Grounds, where they had a picnic and sports. The day was a pleasant one, and everything passed off without any disturbance. The Orangemen are to be congratulated on the success of their celebration.

THE ST. JOHN RIFLE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the St. John Rifle Club was held last evening, when the reports for the past year were presented and adopted. The Club has had a very successful year, and is in a flourishing condition. The membership is now 120, and the Club has a balance on hand of $200. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Captain, Thomas Walker; Lieutenant, Thomas Gilbert; Ensign, Thomas Millidge; Secretary, Thomas Walker; Treasurer, Thomas Gilbert; Committee, Sergeant-Major Hanson, Sergeant Hall, Corporal Hall, Corporal Gilbert, Private Hall. The Club will shoot for the Dominion Cup on the 24th of June, and for the Prince of Wales Cup on the 1st of July.

THE CITY MARKET.

The market was fairly supplied with meat and vegetables this morning, but there was a scarcity of fish. Prices ruled as follows:—Beef, 8 to 10 cents per pound; mutton, 8 to 10 cents per pound; lamb, 8 to 10 cents per pound; veal, 8 to 10 cents per pound; pork, 8 to 10 cents per pound; potatoes, 30 cents per peck; turnips, 30 cents per peck; carrots, 30 cents per peck; onions, 30 cents per peck; cabbages, 5 cents each; lettuce, 5 cents per bunch; rhubarb, 5 cents per bunch; eggs, 12 cents per dozen; butter, 20 cents per pound; fish, 5 cents per pound.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army around Richmond would be without much interest but for the official dispatch announcing an advance by Gen. KAUTZ against Petersburgh, on Friday. What force Gen. KAUTZ had at his disposal is not stated; but he had sufficient to carry the enemy's works, although too small a force to hold them. The dispatch seems to insinuate that Gen. GILMORE was ordered to support the advance on Petersburgh and failed to do [so]. In the circumstances, Gen. KAUTZ had no resource but to withdraw. He succeeded in capturing forty prisoners and one piece of artillery.

There is news from Gen. SHERMAN down to Friday. On Thursday a cavalry advance developed the fact that the rebels occupy a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain. The Union cavalry was advancing on Kenesaw at the date of the dispatch.

Gen. CANBY sends a dispatch from Vicksburgh, containing some items of interest respecting rebel movements in that vicinity.

We have now, in addition to the various conflicting reports of MORGAN'S raid into Kentucky, a brief official statement from Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding in Kentucky. The dispatch to the War Office is dated at Lexington, on Friday, and the General says that, after concentrating a force at Beaver Creek, on the Big Sandy River, he moved against MORGAN'S force in *Virginia* west as far as Gladeville; that MORGAN thereupon moved into Kentucky by way of Whitesbury; that the Union troops pursued him at the rate of ninety miles in twenty-four hours, and came up with him at Mount Sterling on Thursday, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses, MORGAN managed to reach Lexington by 2 o'clock on Friday morning; but the national forces in the fort there were more than a match for him, and he succeeded in doing but little damage. MORGAN started for Versailles at 7 A. M. on Friday, and the same evening Gen. BURBRIDGE was to pursue him with a fresh force. Besides this official account, we have various telegraphic items describing the eccentric movements of the guerrillas, and we publish, in addition, circumstantial accounts from Cincinnati and Louisville journals of the doings of MORGAN'S men at particular points.

By the arrival from New-Orleans at Cairo of the steamer *Emperor*, we learn that on the 7th instant an engagement took place between a portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S forces and the rebels at Columbia. No details are given beyond the statement that our loss was thirty or forty killed and seventy wounded. The town of Columbia was burning as the *Emperor* passed. The fleet was two miles above the town.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Claims, introduced a bill to amend the act granting pensions. Mr. TURNBULL introduced a bill relating to United States Circuit Courts. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, added a new section to his resolutions relating to the recognition of the new State Government of Arkansas, to the effect that the resolutions shall be in force from and after the acceptance by the people of the State and the President's proclamation of the same. The California Land Claims Bill was discussed during the morning, and the Indian Appropriation Bill was passed as amended, and goes back to the House. The report of the Army Appropriation Bill was agreed to. The Senate adjourned at half-past 4 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, the Senate Bonded Warehouse Bill. A resolution was passed that the House, the Senate concurring, shall adjourn on the 23d of June. The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously that the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12, 1863, is not in force. On a motion for the reconsideration of the vote on the Bankrupt Bill, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the subject till December next. During the remainder of the sitting the House was occupied with the reception and discussion of reports on various contested seats; that of the Dacotah election occupying several hours and resulting in a decision "that Mr. TOD is entitled to a seat as the delegate from Dacotah."

GENERAL NEWS.

The St. Louis *Union* says that a company of Federal troops recently came upon a gang of guerrillas secreted in a cave in Marias county, and six of their number were shot down by the concealed foe. The soldiers thereupon stationed themselves at the mouth of the cave and established a blockade. The guerrillas offered to surrender if they could be treated as prisoners of war, but the soldiers sent back word that every rebel in the cave had got to die. Thus the affair stood at last accounts.

We publish to-day an article from the leading commercial journal of British America, in which an independent and intelligent estimate is formed of the candidates and the policy thus far announced in connection with the coming Presidential election.

We publish to-day additional and fuller particulars of the fearful catastrophe on the Hudson River in the burning of the *Berkshire*.

The Garibaldi Guard was publicly received yesterday afternoon by the Common Council, in front of the City Hall.

The Ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard returned yesterday, their term of three years' service having expired.

Col. LEFFERTS has received from Gov. SEYMOUR the commission of a Brigadier-General. It is understood that his command is to be the Twenty-second Brigade.

Breadstuffs were less active on Saturday; Flour and Oats were rather cheaper; prime Wheat was firm; Corn unsettled. An improved inquiry prevailed for Provisions, especially Pork, which was much dearer. Cotton was again decidedly higher and excited. Whisky, quiet and depressed. Groceries were in moderate demand. Freights, dull, with 635 vessels of all classes in port.

The New "Friends of Freedom."

No one resolution of the Cleveland platform will excite such surprise among the former friends of Gen. FREMONT, or the conscientious opposers of Slavery throughout the country, as that inferentially denouncing the Administration for its violation of the "right of asylum." Any general opinion, expressed and voted on, as to the duty of this country to afford asylum to political refugees and convicted persons, would of course be approved by all parties. But this resolution had a particular bearing. It received its commentary from the President of the convention. It was notoriously occasioned by a recent event. It could refer to nothing else than the action of the Government on the arrest and return of one of the most infamous scoundrels who ever disgraced humanity.

Gen. FREMONT, the former champion of liberty, PARKER PILLSBURY, the most ultra of ultra Abolitionists, and the German Radicals, who have professed the most intense hatred of Slavery, are found united in denouncing a governmental act which sent back for trial a man who had been betraying his office as protector of the slaves and had coined devilish gains from selling those unhappy creatures into Cuban Slavery. If any human being can be pronounced an "enemy of the human race," it is certainly the slave-trader. He has none of the excuses of the slave-holder; he has no ancestral property in human beings; he has no political or social privilege depending on his "claims to labor;" he is in no human relation with his dependents; his sin is not laid upon his shoulders by others, and he is not placed where often to get rid of the burden seems as difficult as to hold it. No, the slave-trader simply makes a speculation by buying men and women and children. Over broken hearts and wounded affections, despising tears and groans and human anguish, he coins blood and muscle and family ties into money; he sells the father from his son, and the mother from her babe; he breaks husband from wife and brother from sister; he trades in the bodies and souls, the physical and mental powers of these unfortunate creatures. Through him they are forced from their wild independence in Africa; through him they are kept chained and crowded in stifling holds till hundreds die and are cast like dead vermin into the sea. Probably no such fearful amount of crushed feeling, of misery, pain, despair and cruelty is ever compressed on earth in so small a space as on the slave ships.

And the head and cause of all this horrible collection of human pains and miseries, is the buyer and seller of slaves. No murderer, or assassin, or burglar, or robber, has such a black record of crime against his soul as the slave-trader. Almost all the crimes that man can commit are standing against him. He is worse than a pirate. He is emphatically *the enemy of the human race*. No soil should receive him. No nation should for a moment protect him from his most deserving punishment. He should be the outlaw of all mankind. Whether treaties exist or not for giving up criminals, it ought to be understood that wherever humanity and civilization extend, there the slave-trader is a public criminal, and will at once be arrested and put on trial for his crimes.

Still more guilty is he, if, while officially charged with the guardianship of slaves, he yet uses his high power to traffic in human beings.

And it is against the arrest and trial of such a villain that these old advocates of liberty and the former friends of the slave are now so warmly protesting! As if the "right of asylum" included the right of sheltering all the scoundrels of the civilized world. As if "American hospitality" means the duty of protecting pirates and slave-traders from their deserved trial and gallows. If this is the hospitality which the new "party of Freedom" desire for this country, the sooner all honest men and true supporters of liberty protest, the better for the dignity of the nation. For our part, we know of no one act of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration which has given us more unmitigated pleasure than the arrest and return of this most diabolical offender to the authorities who can try him.

PROFANE SWEARING--STATUTORY PENALTIES.—The habit of vulgar swearing, so shocking to good taste and to every sense of propriety, is we fear, as prevalent in the community as in the most licentious of by-gone times. One hardly expects to pass the open doors of a class of rum establishments without hearing repeated volleys of the most blasphemous oaths—oaths employed as often to form a pleasant garnish for the conversation, as for the more intelligible purpose of giving an outlet to passion. But these rum shops have no monopoly of the custom. It pervades society of an order much less outwardly debased; and fast young men of a quasi respectable bearing who affect sports in themselves harmless, render their company altogether revolting by promiscuous and incessant swearing. The evil stares us in the face, and those who would seek to check it can at best but administer a silent reproof by presenting the contrast of a quiet demeanor, and a rigid abstinence from needless expletives or the use of even seemingly inoffensive oaths.

The old statutory penalties attached to the offence of uttering profane oaths have so long been in disuse, and their principle is so opposed to the spirit of municipal governance in our times, that their attempted revival would only aggravate the evil by bringing ridicule on those who should attempt to prosecute. Here we have a case in point. In the Lancashire market town of Leigh, in England, a prosecution was entered on the 26th of May by one JULIAN BURNS against BRIDGET HUGHES, under the Act 19th, GEORGE II., cap. 31, by which HUGHES was charged with uttering sundry profane oaths. The act in question attaches the penalty of a fine, amounting to one shilling sterling for each such oath. And as the indictment was not very clearly supported by the evidence, the magistrates hit upon the expedient of enforcing the law, while taking a lenient view of the case, by lumping the oaths and muloting Mrs. HUGHES in the sum of 12 pennies sterling for the lot. It was, we believe, the Duke of Wellington who was accustomed to express his contempt for a given object by what he called "a twopenny damn;" and the Leigh magistrates may have given the culprit, HUGHES, the benefit of a scale of oaths thus graduated, on such high authority. Be this as it may, the Lancashire justices have had little but ridicule for their pains in the repression of vice in this particular instance; and, we presume, the most that can be done in the way of reform, either there or here, must be done by example and judicious precept.

The Peace Party in North Carolina.

The correspondence between JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, on the subject of peace, which we published on Monday, reveals a very curious state of mind on the part of both these functionaries. Gov. VANCE says that "after a careful consideration of the causes of the discontent" which he acknowledges to exist in his State, he has come to the conclusion "that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy." To this DAVIS replies that it is of no use offering to negotiate with the enemy, that he has three times endeavored to do so, and has in every instance failed to secure even a hearing for his messenger. They both agree that the only terms they can offer to the North now, are those which they have always offered, to let the North alone, if it lets them alone; or, in other words, acknowledges their independence. Gov. VANCE professes to believe that if this were offered again and refused, it would close the mouths of the North Carolina malcontents, and not only this, but strengthen and intensify the war feeling. But it is hardly possible to believe that there is a single man in North Carolina intelligent enough to oppose the war at all, who does not know perfectly well that this proposal to negotiate on the basis of Southern independence has been before the United States Government ever since the war began. There is no white man in the State, we are quite satisfied, so grossly ignorant of the origin and history of the struggle as to flatter himself that the North is fighting for any other reason than its unwillingness to let the South alone; or that, if it changed its mind on this subject, the offer of peace would not first come from it. There is none who does not know what the "Commissioners" came to Washington for in the Spring of 1861; what DAVIS sent his "military officer" and his Vice-President for, and why these gentlemen were all sent back to Richmond without any response. What can anybody in the South possibly suppose the North keeps 600,000 men in the field for, and submits to terrible bloodshed every week, if it is willing to let the Confederacy alone? Newspapers may rant as much as they please, but there is no class of the Southern people so stupid as to suppose that we carry on a great war, and overwhelm ourselves with debt, as they fancy we are doing, for the mere purpose of plunder and slaughter.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion, therefore, that the negotiations which the North Carolina malcontents insist upon are not negotiations in which the North shall simply be asked to surrender every point for which it has contended during the last three years, on condition that the South shall have all it ever asked for. They mean negotiations in which at least both parties shall give up something of their original demands, in which the South shall be satisfied with something short of complete independence, and the North of complete submission. They know perfectly well that the most the South could ask for, after carrying the war to a victorious close, would be a full recognition of its independence; they are, therefore, not so simple as to suppose that they can have this while the chances of the war are all against them. They know that if peace were made at this moment upon the basis of accomplished facts, the Confederacy would begin life shorn of half of its original territory, and more than half its original population; and they are, therefore, hardly likely to fall into the agreeable delusion of expecting that the North has gone on conquering for the mere pleasure of giving up its conquests the minute it is asked for them.

It is no wonder that JEFFERSON DAVIS studiously pretends to believe that the only thing the North Carolinians can possibly want to ask of the Federal Government, is an absolute acknowledgment of their independence. A negotiation on any other basis than this would of course be fatal to his own official existence, and to all his hopes of future ease or glory. As he touchingly remarks in his letter to Gov. VANCE, he "has embarked whatever he has of earthly possessions" in the cause of Southern independence, so that any attempt to make peace without having achieved it, threatens not simply his fame and rank, but his "little all" in the way of worldly goods. Nothing is more natural than that, with this prospect before him, he should strongly urge VANCE not to attempt to conciliate the North Carolinian opposition, "but to set them at once at defiance." If he will only do so, he will have every assistance from DAVIS in maintaining what "he calls the honor, and dignity, and fair fame of the State." But Gov. VANCE will doubtless see the propriety of allowing those who call for negotiations the privilege of explaining what it is they seek for by negotiations. He has still a character to lose in his own State, and it is by no means likely that he will imperil it by calling in the assistance of DAVIS' troops to shoot men down for holding opinions with which the rest of the country has had no opportunity of becoming acquainted.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—We understand that Mr. SANFORD, our Minister to Belgium, is engaged in making a large collection of photographs of Union soldiers who have been released from the Libby Prison, with the view to exhibit them in Europe, as a convincing proof that the stories of rebel barbarity have even fallen short of the horrible reality. The idea is not a bad one; but, by way of contrast, and in order to expose the shameless hypocrisy of the rebel outcry against alleged inhumanity at the North, it would be well to take in addition to these, a double set of photographs of rebel prisoners—one set taken immediately after their capture, the second when they are about to be sent back to take the field against us once more. These pictures, more eloquent, because more vivid than words, could not fail to convince every one who cast his eye upon them, that, while rebel prisoners are sent back from the North in better condition than they ever were before—that, in fact, it would be an advantage to JEFF. DAVIS if his whole army could be captured and kept for a few weeks at the North, it seems to be the intention of the rebel authorities that no Northern soldier who leaves a Southern prison, shall ever be able to shoulder a musket again.

What They Must Think in Richmond.

If some friendly Asmodeus would take off the roofs of Richmond for us during these days, it would be very interesting to see what feelings and thoughts occupy the souls of the inhabitants of that guilty city, as they hear for the second time the thundering guns of a Union army approaching. But such a spiriting could hardly be expected, even in these days of spirit manifestations, for what foul spirit could there be who was not upon the rebels' side? We can imagine something of it without such aid.

We should undoubtedly see two opposite kinds of feeling. There can be no doubt that there are a number of Union people there, to whom the past four years have been a hideous nightmare, whose hearts have become bitter with the oppression which has cankered them, and whose eyes have grown weary with looking for the glory of the old flag, whose presence is to be to them the welcome symbol of release and recovered freedom. And as these men hear the thunder of GRANT'S guns, their hearts swell with impatience and their ears harken for the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," as JESSIE BROWN listened at Lucknow for the music of the bag-pipes.

But, after all, these are but few. To the most of the people there that approaching roar carries with it the terror of an inevitable doom. They have been cheating themselves with delusive hopes and false assurances, and now in their ears echoes the thunder which tells them that their hopes were baseless, and their confidence a lie; and, with every hour, must press upon many of them more inexorably a fearful looking for of retribution. Retribution not alone for treason to freedom and to their country, but for crimes and atrocities innumerable. Across their minds must flit images of the barbarities of the Libby Prison, and the gaunt horrors of Belle Isle, and the memories of brave men starved to skeletons, as no one with the heart of a man would starve even a wild beast; of wounded men lying in their streets, and women who would give them even a cup of water, driven off by bayonets; of cold, and hunger, and nakedness, and torture inflicted upon those who were powerless to resist their barbarities, and of that whole dark record of crime and cruelty which will make the name of Richmond forever infamous in the memory of men. And with these memories must come the thought that among the host which is pressing down upon them are many who have been the victims of their barbarities, and many others whose comrades or brothers have succumbed under them. And though they know that our soldiers are no barbarians, and that prisoners in our hands are safe from any cruelty, they know, too, that our soldiers are men, and that if, in the hot assault, these memories should not burst forth into a consuming fire, it would be one of the greatest marvels of this marvelous struggle. They cannot but think of these things, and the thought, if it nerves their arms to desperation, must yet lie as a hidden weakness at their hearts.

Two years ago they heard the same sound. Since then they have heaped atrocity upon atrocity, until the cup of wrath is now more than full. If the day of doom should be much longer deferred, it would almost seem as if the earth herself must open and bury such horrors forever. But the earth has borne heavy burdens of crime before, and not even these horrors can move her stony bosom. Yet vengeance is not a whit less sure. How or when it will come no man can tell, but such crimes cannot go unpunished, and the approach of that coming judgment shall yet cause the stoniest hearts in Richmond—the hearts of the Todds, the Turners, and the Winders, who looked unmoved upon the sufferings of their victims—to quake with fear.

REBEL COTTON ABROAD.—The Boston *Advertiser* gives a table showing the receipts in England, in 1862 and 1863, of cotton, which can properly be assumed to be American. It appears that while the direct receipts from Southern ports have fallen off largely, those from the Bahamas and Bermudas have enormously increased, thus showing the route which the rebel trade follows. The islands which figure in the British returns are the ports of trans-shipment. Large steamers are loaded in England for these islands, and there exchange cargoes with the small blockade-runners. Information from England shows that one half of each cargo is for the account of the rebel government, and one half to the owners, the latter not being allowed, however, to ship any supplies not absolutely needed in carrying on the war. So far as the sales of prize cotton show, it does not appear that the blockade-runners are intercepted in more than one trip in six.

From the very reliable computations of our cotemporary, it appears that in 1863, 180,000 bales of cotton were available in England for the Confederate Government or its supporters, for the purchase of supplies or munitions of war. This cotton was sold for gold at a rate not less than two hundred dollars per bale, producing at least $26,000,000. The rebel government, with its share, doubtless paid the interest upon its bonds, and recruited its credit so far as to make the $26,000,000 equal to double its amount in purchasing arms and supplies. Used in this effective manner the cotton was sufficient to arm, clothe and set in the field an army of 400,000 men.

The French Attack on Our Prize Courts.

The second point made by the writer in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, in his attack upon our prize courts, of which we spoke some days since, is, that contraband cargo does not carry with it the forfeiture of the rest of the cargo, though belonging to the same owner. His argument is, briefly, that while a belligerent has the right to hinder succor from reaching his enemy, he has no right to punish the one who is endeavoring to send that succor, and the confiscation of the cargo which is not contraband, is punishment. "But," he says, "the transgressor being a neutral, the belligerent possesses no right of jurisdiction over him. He has no right to impose any penalty whatever on a neutral in neutral territory." The writer does not pretend to cite any authority on this point, except a sentence from HAUTEFEUILLE, which says that "neutral vessels laden in whole or in part with contraband of war, destined for the enemy, are liable to seizure, but not in an absolute manner,"—a remark, be it noted, which does not refer in the least to the other cargo or its ownership. And he disposes of the opposite authorities simply by saying: "We are aware that some authors have questioned this doctrine, but their arguments are easily refuted." Among these authors thus summarily disposed of, we may name BYNKERSHOEK, VALIN, KENT, WHEATON, STORY, Lord STOWELL, PHILLIMORE, PRATT, HAZLITT and ROCHE, HALLECK, MOSELEY and WILDMAN. If there is any point of prize law well settled on authority, it is that, as PRATT says, "the taint of contraband extends to all property on board belonging to the owners of the contraband articles." We find, on a cursory examination, no less than thirteen cases in *Robinson's Reports* in which Lord STOWELL acted upon it.

The writer says that his doctrine on this point was explicitly recognized by the United States "in the treaties which they made with France in 1800, and with Colombia in 1843." The treaty with Colombia was made in 1824 instead of 1843, and by its own terms expired in twelve years, while the treaty of 1800, with France, expired in eight years. And to our mind, the express agreement, on this point, in those treaties, is conclusive against their being a recognition of any such "doctrine" in international law. If such had been the "doctrine" understood and accepted, there would have been no need of such express stipulations on the point as are made in those two treaties.

But why should the writer, if he thought the arguments of these writers on this point were so easily refuted, mix up with his discussion of it the question of the condemnation of the vessel not belonging to the same owner, as if it were the same thing? "Is it not iniquitous," he says, "regarding the question from the point of view of natural justice alone, that is to say of reason, to hold the owner of a vessel responsible for the acts which the owner of its cargo has committed?"

The question might have been spared, for no one has ever pretended that such was the law. Judge BETTS says in this very opinion, in the case of the *Springbok*: "The carrying of contraband articles is now attended only with loss of freight and expenses, unless the vessel belongs to the owner of the contraband articles, or unless there are circumstances of fraud as to the papers and the destination of the vessel or cargo."

And when the writer does discuss the question, his arguments are about equally wide of the real point. "The history of commerce," he says, "teems with examples of manufacturers fabricating articles suited for warlike purposes, and sending these articles to neutral ports, more or less in the vicinity of nations at war, with the notorious intention of selling them to the nations requiring them. There is nothing illegal in such commerce." But the point is whether there is nothing illegal in sending such articles to the nations requiring them, not to neutral ports for sale there. No writer would maintain that it is illegal in Englishmen to sell muskets to the rebels in England, unless by the municipal law of England. But if they sell them there, and undertake to carry them to rebeldom, that is illegal by the law of nations. And there is no reason shown by this writer why it should be any less illegal to send them there by a roundabout course, than by a direct one.

We would not have the United States trench in any degree upon neutral rights. Our whole past history impels us to maintain them. But we do not ask for ourselves as neutrals any privilege of doing by indirect means that which we could not do directly; nor do we believe that the true interests of neutrals will be subserved by allowing such things to be done. If there should be a war in Europe, and our merchants should intend to send succor to the belligerents, cloaking their design by sending it first to another neutral port, from which they might the more easily slip it in through a blockade, we would insist upon it that such undertakings should be at their own risk, and that if the belligerent, whose rights they are thus invading, seized what they are thus sending, they should have no right to complain. And we are sure that this course will be far more likely to prevent those "serious misunderstandings," which this writer fears may be the result of the doctrine in the case of the *Springbok*, than any doctrine which would allow a neutral to enter without fear upon an undertaking to send succor to a belligerent, if only he cloaked his design by a trans-shipment at a neutral port.

There are many other points in this article which we should like to allude to. The unfairness of its statements of facts is especially noticeable. But we have deemed it more important to discuss rather the principles involved than the facts of the particular case. Such an unfair statement of them is a matter of little importance, because the determination of them is to be made by our own tribunals, who are amply able to form correct conclusions on them. But the declaration of erroneous doctrines of international law, by an article which comes with the seeming authority of this one, is a matter of importance.

We have endeavored, [illegible] our space would allow, to show that these doctrines were erroneous, and to show this by a reference of them not only to authority, but to the great principles which are the foundation of all seizures of neutral property at sea, viz., that a neutral shall not give succor to a belligerent, and that it is the intention to give succor which forfeits the property. On these principles we stand, and maintain the undoubted correctness of the condemnation of the cargo of the *Springbok*, if not of the vessel herself.

Prince Couza and His Parliament.

Perhaps, since the establishment of the present Moldo-Wallachian Constitution, Prince COUZA and his Parliament have agreed about no one thing, save the confiscation of the "conventual possessions." Though the creature of the elective assembly, he has been almost always at variance with it. That body is chiefly composed of boyards, or great landed proprietors, who have an instinctive aversion to both reform and absolutism; and who have generally delighted in thwarting the philanthropic schemes of their Hospodar, especially if those schemes were calculated to undermine their own influence. At length the patience of the Prince became exhausted and he determined to bring matters to a crisis. For this purpose he caused a measure to be submitted to the consideration of the assembly, which he knew very well they would reject. The measure in question was a bill to facilitate the acquisition of land by the Moldo-Wallachian peasantry, and, as COUZA had anticipated, the House refused to sanction it. Such was precisely what that wily individual wanted. He had now his enemies completely in his power. They had given him the whip hand of them. They had placed him in the position of a patriot who was laboring for the public good, and themselves in that of obstructives and adversaries of the Commonwealth. The desired crisis was therefore arrived, and while he had so excellent pretext for appealing to the people, COUZA made up his mind to dissolve the chambers and call on the nation to arbitrate between him and his opponents. The decree of dissolution was accordingly issued, and with it appeared an address from the Hospodar himself to the Roumanians, in which his own services to the State and the delinquencies of the assembly, are carefully set forth. "Having been raised to the throne," says he, "by the unanimous votes of the Elective Assembly, I had a right to expect the coöperation of those who had imposed on me the glorious but difficult task of reorganizing the country." The princely philanthropist, however, was grievously disappointed, and thus pathetically portrays his wrongs. "For his devotion to the National cause," exclaims he, "your elected chief, Roumanians has been rewarded with outrage and calumny, and a factious oligarchy has unceasingly obstructed his efforts for the public good." This is in the "Cambyses vein," and if we knew nothing of the antecedents of COUZA, we might infer the refrom that a modern Alfred had arrived on the banks of the Danube to bless the people of the principalities with his rule. But though the Moldo-Wallachian Hospodar is neither an Alfred nor a Saint Louis, he has nevertheless made out a very plausible case against the Assembly, and will probably succeed in vanquishing the oligarchs at the elections. COUZA'S appeal to the people is not properly speaking a *coup d'état*, in the French sense of that phrase. It rather resembles that expedient which is occasionally resorted to in England when parties get into a dead lock, and the Government can't move on. On such occasions the minister appeals from parliamentary factions to their constituents, and the result determines whether the men in office are to continue in place, or to resign the administration to the Opposition. The dissolution of the Moldo-Wallachian Chamber is not its annihilation. The composition of the Assembly may be changed by the action of the people, but the Assembly itself will meet again when the arbitraments are past. The fact is, that the constitution conferred on the Moldo-Wallachians by the great Powers in 1858 was extremely defective, and left the royards far too much influence in the Lower Chamber. This undue influence has been invariably used to prevent all attempt at reform and to perpetuate injustice, and if COUZA'S *coup* should lead to the overthrow of the oligarchs, and the infusion of a larger democratic element into the Assembly, the people and the nation will have no reason to regret the result.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Later from New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Friday, June 10—Midnight.

The steamer *Emperor*, from New-Orleans on the 4th instant, has arrived here. She brings no news.

When the *Emperor* passed Columbia on the 7th instant an engagement had taken place between a portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S forces and the rebels at Columbia. No satisfactory information concerning it could be obtained. Our forces are reported to have lost 30 or 40 killed and 70 wounded.

The battery at Columbia had been removed when the *Emperor* passed.

The boats of the Marine Brigade were lying there, and the town was burning, as were also the buildings on several plantations above where SMITH'S forces were stationed.

The fleet was lying about two miles above Columbia.

Flood in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, June 9.

Another flood on Cherry Creek washed away several buildings, and caused damage to the amount of $10,000.

Women's Patriotic Association.

The reform movement of the women of New-York is making satisfactory progress. Like all new plans it necessarily encounters many obstacles. Some oppose it simply because it is new, others because its effect will be injurious to their personal interests. Some say it is "all nonsense," striving to suppress it by feeble attempts at ridicule, while some few coarse and vulgar minds brand it as a humbug, and even accuse the ladies who originated it of having designedly committed themselves to that which they never intend to carry out. Many who have suddenly come into the possession of large fortunes, the lavish expenditure of which is their sole passport to notoriety, look upon it with jealous alarm; while others, conscientious but perhaps rather unpractical persons, are dissatisfied because the movement does not go far enough, and call for an entire renunciation of ornaments, equipages and fine clothes of all descriptions.

It is plain that while some of this opposition arises from interested motives, the greater part is caused from misapprehension of the plan and character of the association. The ladies of the Executive Committee of the New-York Sanitary Fair, who called this meeting at the Cooper Union on the 16th of May, were urged to do so because their names were favorably and universally known as true and earnest laborers in every cause connected with the welfare of the country in this time of trial. They not only believed this movement useful in its financial aspect, but it was also in accordance with their tastes and feelings. They have, nearly all of them, been actively engaged in ministering to the wants of our soldiers in the field and hospital; they have sons and brothers in the army, some of whom already, since the first meeting was held, have laid down their lives in the cause; and it seemed to them that display and extravagance at this time were peculiarly out of place. They desired to bring about concerted action in carrying out what many are already individually practicing, and to give what influence may be attached to their names and past services to the advancement of a cause which they deem worthy, patriotic and desirable in its every aspect.

They do not propose, however, to deny themselves the comforts of life, to which they have been accustomed, nor to lay aside the clothing they now wear, dressing themselves in coarse and common material, nor to attempt to upset the course of trade and destroy the customs revenue of the Government, nor to do many other acts which their opponents, but not themselves, say they intend to do, or ought to do, to prove their sincerity—in which case these cavillers usually assert that they will join their ranks—but simply, as their pledge implies, to dispense with unnecessary luxuries, to study economy generally in all things, and, during the continuance of the war, not *to purchase* articles of foreign importation where those of domestic growth or manufacture can be substituted.

If this pledge, in the opinion of some is not strong enough it is at least clear and within the scope of each person's sphere of action and position in life. It does not imply, as has been somewhat widely suggested, that if, for instance, materials for clothing of domestic manufacture cannot be procured at all, or only by exertions which many persons have neither time nor ability to make, that they should, therefore, go naked; or, should an important article of food be required, that a domestic one of entirely different character should be substituted. It merely asks of those who unite in this movement, honorably and conscientiously to carry out its true spirit and intention, leaving each one to be the judge of how much or how little it is in her power individually to accomplish.

In the very commencement of this undertaking, some novel and interesting features of trade have been unexpectedly developed, which are worthy of serious consideration. It had been frequently remarked that with the present tariff and price of gold, now, if ever; the existing manufactures of the country should be working to their maximum extent, and their goods should be found in every retail store competing with those of foreign make, if not in quality, at all events in price; and such, upon inquiry, was found to be the case, so far as manufacturers were concerned. These, when applied to by a committee of the ladies, gave valuable statistical and general information, among other things surprising them not a little by claiming as of domestic manufacture, articles of dress which they found them wearing at the moment. It was ascertained that one single establishment made 75,000 yards of delaines daily, besides other articles; that there were manufacturers in this country of ribbons, foulard silks, sewing-silks, lawns, muslins, cloths, woolens, shawls, buttons, fringes, cords, braids, spool cotton, trimmings of various styles, artificial flowers, feathers, &c. But when the retail stores were visited to find these goods, they seem unaccountably to have disappeared. Smart young gentlemen behind counters, informed the ladies that "*their* customers never asked for such articles;" meaning thereby, it is supposed, that their customers were of that class which is much influenced by the jaunty air and superlatively fine taste of these gallant youths; or else the inquirer was referred to an obscure corner of the store, where a selection of articles of hideous patterns and coarse texture, were pointed out, with a commiserative shrug, as specimens of the best that could be done in our country. But on this point, the suspicions of the ladies having been excited, and with samples of American manufactures in their hands, it was impossible for the retail dealers to conceal any longer the course they have been pursuing. It was soon discovered that the American manufactures of the finer kinds, are to be found on their shelves in goodly quantities, *falsely marked with foreign stamps*, and passed off as imported goods, with the usual stereotyped whine about "high price of gold, varying rates of exchange, increased duties," *&c.*, &c., to justify the advance in prices over former rates.

There are some honorable exceptions to this practice, but we regret to say that it widely prevails throughout the City, and the strongest opposition to this movement comes principally from our own retail dealers. How far this fraud is shared or connived at by manufacturers or their commission agents, we are unable to say—certain it is that they are vigilant enough to protect themselves against any infringement of their trade-marks, when used to their injury; and the question naturally arises whether the public is not entitled to the same redress through its law-officers, or, if not, whether the necessary legislation should not be procured.

It may be said, apart from the question of morality, that this state of things proves that nothing will be gained to the country by this movement, inasmuch as the American manufacturers are producing all they can, and selling at as high a price as is obtained for imported articles. But this is only true in a very limited sense and for a short time. Let the fact be known, that their articles are so well made as not to be distinguished from those imported of the same kind, and that the supply is so limited that they will bear as high a price, and the enterprise of our people will soon cover every mill site with looms and workshops, producing a healthy home competition, and even preclude the necessity of importing at all at ruinous rates of exchange and high duties.

The necessities of the Government for revenue have for the present determined the vexed question of protection of domestic manufactures, and it will soon be found that large establishments, like those at Lowell and other parts of New-England, have more to fear from the rivalry of mill-owners, with small capital, than from foreign competition, and that the result to the public will be in every way advantageous. But, if this fraudulent system is permitted to maintain itself, and the impression prevails that there is no sale for American goods in the large retail establishments of New-York, small capitalists are deterred from going into the business, while for those now operating the certainty of lower prices arising from competition is for the time measurably postponed.

But this very serious difficulty, as well as the minor ones, are already yielding to the earnest determination of those who have moved in this reform. The society is now fully organized, with committees of correspondence throughout the State, and from every quarter come letters of inquiry and sympathy. By Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States, the movement is accepted with deep interest and desire for coöperation, while at home men of large views, of every profession, and of the highest standing, merchants well known for their liberality, and who do not weigh everything with sole regard to their pockets, are giving it moral and substantial aid. We feel confident that this is destined to add another wreath to the crown of glory that the women of our country have won for themselves by their self-sacrificing devotion through this protracted struggle, and we bid them God-speed in this, as in all the other noble efforts to which they are constantly and disinterestedly giving their time, their labor, and their strength.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The beautiful series of illustrated books on Christian Art, as exemplified in the productions of the great masters of painting in the Middle Ages, produced by Mrs. JAMESON, has just been completed by the publication of *The History of our Lord, with that of His Types, St. John the Baptist, and Other Persons of the Old and New Testament.* At the lamented death of the authoress, only about a third of the work had been prepared for the press. The remainder has been supplied on the plan of the original writer, by Lady EASTLAKE, the accomplished wife of the President of the Royal Academy. The work forms two volumes, in small quarto, uniform with the previous portions of the series, and is illustrated with 320 etchings and wood-cuts from the old masters, including many sacred subjects, never before engraved. Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. are the publishers.

—The researches connected with the subject of man's existence on the earth, cotemporaneously with animals now extinct, and in geological eras antecedent to that now existing, are pursued with great eagerness and success on the continent of Europe by scientific men, who are following in the track of exploration indicated by Sir CHARLES LYELL in his recent work on the *Antiquity of Man on the Earth.* The controversy respecting the flint instruments found in the drift seems to have subsided before the important and unquestioned evidence derived from bone caves, especially those of central France. Here are now frequently discovered, in stalagmitic deposits, human remains associated with those of the reindeer, the cave bear, and other extinct or foreign species. In one or two cases curious circumstances prove that the aboriginal man certainly possessed a taste akin to that propensity so well known among Yankees as "whittling." In several instances the bones have preserved traces of representations of animals, as the reindeer, &c., scratched or cut on the surface with sufficient spirit and accuracy to be easily recognizable. Specimens of these interesting inscribed or engraved bones were recently exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Society in London, and attracted general attention. They undoubtedly rank as the rudest and earliest existing specimens of the imitative art, and prove a continuity of tastes or habits from what geologists might call the preadamite races to our own day.

—The Bordin Prize ("Prix Bordin") in Literature has been awarded by the Institute of France to M. TAINE, the well-known belles lettres and philosophic writer, for his *History of English Literature.* This work shows an acquaintance with the subject truly remarkable when found in a French author, one of a class whose sympathies are not usually expansive or prone to seek acquaintance with foreign literatures in preference to the never-tiring complacent admiration so liberally awarded to their own great writers. M. TAINE's book is a more philosophical attempt at exhibiting the *rationale* of English literature, how and in what manner it came to be what it is, than any work produced in the country itself. According to the theory he adopts, there is a leading idea dominant in the mind of every writer of eminence. This once discovered, his relation to his fellows and to the main stream of intellectual progress is easily traced, when illustrated and elucidated by the literary historian.

—Lord CARLISLE and Lord HOUGHTON, late Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, effectively represented the nobility at the Shakespeare celebration at Stratford, while the new Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. TRENCH, gave the sanction of his high clerical dignity to the proceedings. His discourse, "Every Good Gift from Above; Preached in the Parish Church of Stratford-upon-Avon, on Sunday, April 24, 1864, at the celebration of the Tercentenary of SHAKESPEARE's Birth," and known as the "Shakespeare Sermon," has been published by Messrs. MACMILLAN, and meets with a very large sale. Dr. TRENCH is also about re-printing his *Sacred Latin Poetry*, a collection from the mediæval poets and hymn-writers, made with remarkable taste and judgment, and necessarily scarce for many years past.

—The announcements of forthcoming works in hand by publishers diminish with the advance of the season, and are also materially affected by the enormous increase in the expense of bringing out books, necessitating a corresponding advance in price, to which the public are not in every case always willing to respond. Messrs. APPLETON & Co. will publish Prof. GROVE's celebrated work, the *Corelation of Physical Forces*, in continuation of the scientific series, including works by Profs. HUXLEY and TINDALL, HERBERT SPENCER and others, introduced by them with good success to the American public. Messrs. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS has nearly ready a new volume of Dr. SPRAGUE's great biographical collection, *Annals of the American Pulpit.* It will form the eighth volume of the entire work, and, with praiseworthy impartiality, is dedicated to the Unitarian clergy. A new edition of the *Writings of Jonathan Edwards* is also announced by Messrs. CARTER, in four volumes, 8vo, and the continuation of DAUBIGNE's *Reformation*, as well as a multitude of smaller, popular and juvenile books, for which their house has long been famous. Light literature is well represented in the lists of Messrs. CARLTON, GREGORY and HARPERS. The latter gentlemen have also in hand an elegant and uniform edition of THACKERAY's writings, to be produced in a style of typographic excellence worthy of comparison with the Riverside "Dickens." This is a thing not likely to be obtainable in England for some time, as the copyrights of the various works seem to be in the possession of different and often rival publishers. The freedom from these trammels often gives a great advantage to the American publisher, as is shown, for instance, in Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN's edition of the *British Poets.* This embodies in one collection, among the modern poets, what are in England the jealously guarded property of perhaps a dozen different houses, who could scarcely be incited to united and harmonious action by any possible chance.

—Very favorable accounts have been received of the progress of the English Amateur Scientific Expedition to Syria and the Holy Land, undertaken mainly with a view of illustrating the natural history and physical geography of the country as applied to the elucidation of the Scriptures. The travelers had been prevented by the feuds of the Arab tribes from entirely completing the plans they had laid out east of the Jordan, but the valley of that river and the basin of the Dead Sea have been more minutely examined than at any previous time. The remarkable results of Capt. LYNCH's expedition have been fully confirmed by these later observers. The immense variety of natural productions and the beauty of the scenery, especially in Bashan and Gilead, struck every one with surprise. Here are found primeval oak forests alternating with the richest pastures, and the most fertile corn-lands miles and miles in extent—a perfect contrast to the usual nature of the barreness of the land.

—The late parliamentary returns show that the increase of the British Museum Library during 1863 was 36,300 volumes, making the entire number to consist of about 700,000 volumes. It is remarkable that with all the resources of wealthy States and unlimited time for action, there has never yet existed any library in which the number of books—properly authenticated—reached to one million volumes. The Royal, or Imperial Library at Paris, has probably the best claim to possess such a number, but there is so much looseness and uncertainty in the way that pamphlets and parts of volumes are reckoned, that no positive dependence can be placed on the official accounts. Within the short space of one human life how much more difficult to all appearance would seem to be the task of amassing one million of pounds sterling, and yet this and more has been done with such comparative frequency in England of late years that the scale of the legacy duty has recently been extended so as to embrace sums beyond its former maximum, while no library of the number stated is known for certain to have existed. A few years will, however, bring the British Museum collection up to that amount if the present munificent annual grant for its increase (£10,000) is continued. There is no attempt made to swell the number of books, but, on the contrary, means are taken that lead to their being perhaps understated; as for instance, all the modern English novels are universally published in three volumes post octavo, and always bound together in one volume, and so counted in the aggregate.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

Following is a partial list of the wounded who arrived here to-day from the White House:

P O'Brien, I, 11th Conn.	J Prichard, D, 138th N Y.
S Owens, D, 139th N Y.	E D Goodell, D, 25th Mass.
P Brown, A, 169th N Y.	M Parrett, G, 98th N Y.
W Bezzler, B, 27th Mass.	C E Maffitt, D, 25th Mass.
Charles Gross, A, 115th N Y.	G E Goldsmith, A, 13th N H.
Geo Haynes, F, 12th N H.	G W Allen, I, 9th N H.
J Smith, G, 27th Mass.	W Knights, B, 9th Maine.
Sergt F J Ruhling, E, 112th N Y.	O Washburn, B, 27th Mass.
A O'Conner, D, 11th Conn.	E Warburton, E, 137th New-York.
W E Call, R, 5th N J.	J Drain, G, 81st N Y.
H Lathe, K, 96th N Y.	A B Trusnel, F, 23d Mass.
A A Brastell, K, 96th N Y.	Pat Boner, D, 58th Penn.
N J Hall, E, 11th Conn.	F Roudenbush, E, 55th Pa.
A Godfrey, D, 58th Penn.	C Fulkerson, K, 148th N Y.
John Logan, C, 188th Penn.	Corp H Crytendall, K, 148th NY
Corp G Lewis, G, 92d N Y.	J B Smith, F, 47th N Y.
Ser H Sperrin, D, 12th N H.	J H Beard, C, 25th Mass.
Ser W H Stephens, H, 112 N Y.	Peter Burdick, K, 58th Pa.
Ser W H Ridder, D, 12th N H.	Wm Miller, I, 2d N H.
T A C Jones, H, 112th N Y.	N S Dickerman, C, 25th Mass.
C Elliott, G, 2d N H.	C Warren, G, 25th Mass.
C Allen, C, 25th Mass.	J Waters, I, 27th Mass.
H Townsend, A, 10th N H.	D Peters, B, 92d N Y.
T Morgan, I, 98th N Y.	W Currier, H, 89th N Y.
J Miller, A, 98th N Y.	J W Harmon, B, 92d N Y.
J Smith, B, 143d Penn.	G W Warburton, B, 58th Pa.
C Humphreys, C, 81st N Y.	L Carbine, A, 92d N Y.
S E Babb, A, 4th N H.	H Dittermann, I, 188th Penn.
W H Clark, H, 13th N H.	W B Long, H, 13th N H.
H B Geekey, H, 13th N H.	N G Yerks, E, 48th N Y.
J J Owens, E, 81st N Y.	E L Sall, E, 169th N Y.
A Burhans, C, 10th N Y.	F Butler, F, 8th Me.
J Fry, E, 55th Penn.	J M Greggs, I, 11th Conn.
T Barnes, B, 11th Conn.	J R Mott, K, 129th N Y.
M. Peckham, I, 81st N Y.	J Nichols, I, 4th N H.
J Willson, C, 71st Penn.	W N Spencer, H, 98th N Y.
J G Frazer, K, 58th Penn.	E B Hogg, D, 97th Penn.
D Conway, E, 55th Penn.	Sam A Ewing, I, 9th N J.
F R Gaunt, B, 12th N Y.	G A Carman, A, 48th N Y.
J Jackson, B, 97th Penn.	A Blondin, D, 13th N Y.
C Kemp, 2d H A B L.	G McClure, H, 32d Maine.
D B Pomeroy, 27th Mass.	A J Troutman, D, 148th N Y
P J Rohrbacher, 47th N Y.	H F Brickley, D, 148th N Y.
W Vining, F, 27th Mass.	N Mardin, I, 32d Maine.
G W Hamblin, F, 40th Mass	W A Adams, G, 112th Penn.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

PUNISHMENT OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A law recently passed provides that if any person or persons, except as now authorized by law, shall hereafter make or cause to be made, shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver, or other metals or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current moneys, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, according to the aggravation of the offence.

ENVOY FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The President has given an audience of reception to the Hon. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty KAMEHAMEHA, fourth King of the Hawaian Islands.

Mr. ALLEN, in presenting his credentials, said, you are aware that citizens of the United States, residing in the Hawaian Kingdom, outnumbered all foreigners, and have a very large interest in trade, commerce and agriculture. The commercial relations with the United States which are constantly increasing in importance, and the geographical position of the islands as well, render some further treaty stipulations desirable and highly important. The rapid growth of that portion of the United States bordering on the Pacific, in population and commerce, renders the produce of the islands of great value to it, and the constantly increasing trade of equal importance to the islands. The desire of the King is to foster these great interests so mutually advantageous by the most liberal policy, and he feels assured from the history of the past interviews with the United States Government, that the same spirit will mark its course in the future.

To which the President replied:

SIR: In every light in which the State of the Hawaiian Islands can be contemplated, it is an object of profound interest for the United States. Virtually it was once a colony. It is now a near and intimate neighbor. It is a haven of shelter and refreshment for our merchants, fishermen, seamen, and other citizens when on their lawful occasions they are navigating the eastern seas and oceans. Its people are free, and its laws, language and religion are largely the fruits of our own teaching and example. The distinguished part which you, Mr. Minister, have acted in the history of that interesting country, is well known here. It gives me pleasure to assure you of my sincere desire to do what I can to render now your sojourn in the United States agreeable to yourself, satisfactory to your Sovereign, and beneficial to the Hawaiian people.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

THE PENSION ACT.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to amend the act granting pensions, with amendments.

Mr. FOSTER stated that, among other things, it would cover the case of relief for the widows and children of the colored soldiers massacred at Fort Pillow.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in relation to the Circuit Courts of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE KANSAS STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, substituted an additional section to the joint resolution offered by him, yesterday, relative to recognizing the new State Government of Arkansas, as follows: That the joint resolution shall be in force, from and after the acceptance of its provisions by the people of the said State, and the proclamation of the same by the President of the United States.

It was ordered to be printed.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

The bill to ascertain and settle land claims in California came up as unfinished business, and was discussed during the morning hour.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ARKANSAS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, it was resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of all the correspondence, orders and documents in relation to organization by the loyal people of Arkansas of a free Government.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation Bill, as amended in the Finance Committee and in Committee of the Whole, was considered, and the various amendments offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs were adopted.

The bill was then passed, and goes back to the House.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The report of the committee of conference on the Army Appropriation Bill then came up in order, and the report was agreed to.

The bill, as concurred in, is identically the House bill, the section relative to the retroactive pay of negro troops being left to the decision of the Attorney-General.

The Senate then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) reported, from the Committee on Ways and Means, the Senate Bonded Warehouse Bill, saying, in explanation, that in February last Congress passed an act giving until the 1st of May for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses and public stores for home consumption, and that this bill merely propose to extend the time until the 1st of September for the same purpose.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HOLMAN said that whenever goods have been in bonded warehouses more than one year for exportation, no duty is paid, but if withdrawn for home consumption the Government secures the duty.

The bill was passed.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution, which was passed, that the House, the Senate concurring, will adjourn the present session of Congress on Thursday, the 23d of June.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the resolution referred to them, instructing an inquiry as to what warrant or authority the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12, 1863, became a law, and whether said act is in force.

The Committee say they sent a note to the Secretary of State, who replied to the question that the bill was approved on that day and that the date as well as the signature is in the handwriting of the President. The truth is established that owing to the great press of business on the 4th of March, 1863, the bill did not reach the President until after Congress adjourned.

The committee briefly state the President's reason why he signed the bill during the recess, believing he was justified in doing so by Constitutional warrant; but they say although there is force and plausibility in the reasoning, they receive as a correct interpretation of the Constitution that the ten day's limitation refers to the time during which Congress remains in session, and has no application after an adjournment. Hence, if the Executive can hold a bill ten days, he can as well hold it ten months. This would render the enactment of laws uncertain. The committee, for this and other reasons, consider that the act approved March 12, 1863, is not in force, and in this the committee are unanimous. The report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, in order that they may report a similar bill.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Bankrupt Bill was recently rejected. He desired to give the Select Committee, who reported the bill, the benefit of their labors.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) said the committee has bestowed much pains in framing the bill, which was the best they could present under existing circumstances. He found the opposition of the House was such that the bill could not become a law at this time, and even if it should pass the House, it could not pass the Senate, for want of time. The vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the second Tuesday in December.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Missouri contested case of Mr. PRICE, contesting the seat of Mr. McCLURG. This case was similar to that of BUNCE against LOAN, the latter being retained in his seat. The committee had come to the same conclusion, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, which was laid on the table.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution to give mileage and pay to Messrs. PRICE and BIRCH, of Missouri, who unsuccessfully contested the seats of Messrs. McCLURG and KING.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) Mr. McHENRY, of Kentucky, who had unsuccessfully contested the seat of Mr. YEATMAN, was included in the above provision.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was negatived by a tie vote. The speaker voted in the negative.

The resolution was adopted by three majority.

The House resumed the consideration of the Dacotah contested election.

The subject was discussed for several hours, when the House voted on a resolution declaring that the election in Dacotah was attended with so much illegality and fraud that neither Mr. JAYNE nor Mr. TOD is entitled to the seat as Delegate, and the seat is hereby declared vacant.

This resolution was rejected by a vote of 57 against 66.

The Speaker announced the next question to be on the first resolution, declaring that Mr. JAYNE is not entitled to a seat as Delegate from Dacotah.

Motions were here made to adjourn and to lay the subject on the table from the Republican side, who were out-voted by the opposition, the latter having a majority of members present.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, at 5½ o'clock, moved that the House take a recess until 9 o'clock this evening.

The motion was negatived.

Other dilatory motions were made, when the question was taken on the resolution declaring that Mr. Jayne is entitled to a seat.

No quorum voted.

The Speaker caused to be read the rule which requires every member to vote, and requested gentlemen to conform to it.

Another unsuccessful motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was again stated on agreeing to the resolution.

No quorum voted—yeas, 87; and only one negative.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, hoped that the names of those on the other side who did not vote would be read over.

The Speaker said that such a course was not in order at the present time.

There was then a call of the House, when 112 members answered to their names.

The question was again on the resolution, when it was adopted by yeas 90; nays 1.

The second resolution of the Committee on Election, was then read, namely: That Mr. TOD is entitled to a seat as the Delegate from Dacotah.

This was adopted by yeas 64; nays 31.

Mr. TOD was then sworn in as Delegate from Dacotah, and the House at half past 6 o'clock adjourned.

Later from Memphis.

CAIRO, Friday, June 10—Midnight.

The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis on the evening of the 7th inst., has arrived here.

JOHN CALLAHAN, JACOB SNOVER and THOMAS JOHNSTON, privates of the Second New-Jersey Cavalry, were to be shot at Fort Pickering on the 10th inst. for the crime of rape.

There was little doing in the Memphis cotton market. The stock on hand was small, and all the offerings were taken at the ruling rates, as follows: Strict Middlings, 92c.@93c.; good Middlings 93c.@95c.; and Fair, 99c.@$1.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 9.

The news of the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON by the Baltimore Convention reached this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, causing great rejoicing among the Republicans. Within thirty minutes thereafter, flags were flying from some five hundred houses, and considerable of the shipping in the vicinity was also decorated with flags. In the evening, skyrockets were set off, bonfires lighted in every direction, and several buildings illuminated, to commemorate the event.

A mass meeting is being held to-night, which is attended by a large number of citizens. The speakers are Gov. LOWE, Col. FERGUSON, and other prominent gentlemen.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The Russian steam frigate *Peresvitte* arrived to-day from New-York.

By invitation of the municipal authorities the crews of the Russian ships-of-war now in port attended a grand concert given by twelve hundred school children in the Music Hall this afternoon.

The veteran survivors of the Third Maine Regiment, Col. LAKEMAN, passed through this city to-day for home, their three years having expired. The regiment suffered severely in the late battles under GRANT, and on occasions performed its whole duty. Col. LAKEMAN received three severe wounds while leading his regiment at the North Anna River.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

Capture of the Blockade-runner Steamer Isabel—No Doubt of the Capture of the Water Witch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture off Velasco, Texas, on the 28th ult., of the blockade-runner steamer *Isabel*, by the United States steamer *Admiral*. She had made upward of twenty successful trips between Havana and Mobile and Galveston. The captain and crew of the *Isabel* fought with desperate courage before they were captured, and did not surrender until they had received two broadsides at short range. The cargo consists of powder, arms, percussion caps, hardware, and medicines.

The Department has also received a communication from Admiral DAHLGREN, in which he says: There seems to be no doubt of the capture of the *Water Witch* with all on board, except one contraband, who escaped and gave the information.

United States Steamer Water-Witch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct the erroneous statement of your correspondent, "Whit," in relation to the *Water-Witch*. He states that she was built after the model of the *Harriet Lane*. She was built long before the *Harriet Lane*, and for a water-tank. He says she was "about 1,300 tons burden." She is 378 tons. He says she mounts six guns. She mounts four. So far for his facts.

Now for his opinions. He believes "she was run over to Nassau," and that the affair "was one of the most disgraceful." What he bases his opinions on he does not state; but if his opinions are as bad as his facts, they are not worth much.

My main object in writing this communication is to protest against this condemning of officers, who have been unfortunate in their commands, in advance of their trials, and on such slight evidence as is furnished in the statement of "Whit." The censure goes to a credulous, fault-finding public, many of whom never see the refutation, if refuted, and the stigma lasts. Many gallant spirits in our navy have suffered, while absent on duty, from the unjust censures heaped upon them in the exercise of what is burlesquely termed the "freedom of the press," which practically is to abuse any and everybody.

G. W. B.

Our Sharpshooters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning's edition, in relation to sharpshooters, you do an involuntary injustice to the sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac. The rebel sharpshooters, at a small range of 200 to 500 yards, are equal to ours; but we excel them in very long range, such as from 1,000 to 1,400 yards. You will remember, at Yorktown, the first Michigan company of the First Regiment United States Sharpshooters kept ten guns of the enemy silenced for over eight hours, at a range of 780 to 1,100 yards, and protected the picket lines and batteries on the Warwick, when attached to Gen. W. F. SMITH's division, at an equal range, and entirely silenced the enemy's sharpshooters on that line. The company also protected the pontoniers on the Chickahominy, at as long a range; and a shot was made at a range of 1,400 yards with effect, in presence of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Very respectfully,

B. GIROUX,

Late Commander of the First Michigan Co. S. S.

No. 3 BROAD-STREET, Friday, June 10, 1864.

Gen. Neill.

GENESEO, Thursday, June 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your correspondents continues to call the General of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, "McNEIL." The name of that officer is NEILL—Gen THOS. H. NEILL. Why not call him so?

H. N.

—A London correspondent says Gen. McCLELLAN has a fair chance of being declared heir to the personal fortune of the late Sir COLIN CAMPBELL (Lord CLYDE.) This story he states to be learned from the editor of the Bristol *Daily Press*, who is administrator to the estate of Lord CLYDE's sister. Lord CLYDE left a considerable portion of his fortune to a maiden sister, "Miss ALICIA CAMPBELL, or MACLIVER." She died intestate on the 30th of December last, leaving also a large fortune. In searching for the heirs of the estate, it is found that GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, late commander of the American armies, was a near relative of the late Field Marshal, and probably one of the heirs to the estate of the sister. Miss MARION MACLIVER, sister of JOHN MACLIVER—Lord CLYDE's father—married Mr. —— McCLELLAN, a Highlander of the Island of Islay, and their son was Gen. McCLELLAN's father. So the General's father was own cousin to Lord CLYDE, according to this story.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hats for Spring of Graceful Form.
Hats for Summer weather warm,
Hats for men and Hats for boys,
Hats to add to children's joys—
All these and more are sold each day
By WHITE, at No. 216 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Cemetery Embellishments, Bouquet Vases, Ivy Crosses, Mausoleums, single Grave Inclosures, wrought and cast iron railing of every description.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

HASELTINE.—On Saturday morning, June 11, HELEN LANE, wife of William S. Haseltine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 University-place, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

McBRIDE.—In Montgomery, on Sunday, June 5, WILLIAM F. McBRIDE, a resident of New-York City, aged 25 years, 4 months and 23 days.

MORGAN.—After a short illness, JOHN W. MORGAN, aged 54 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 155 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 13, without further invitation.

WENDOVER.—On Thursday, June 9, SUSAN ANN, wife of Joseph R. Wendover, of St. Louis, and daughter of Peter Luyster, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her father's residence, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown Village for interment.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE VARIOUS Early Closing Associations of this City will be held at Union-square on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, at 8 o'clock. Several prominent speakers will address the meeting. A grand torchlight procession will form on Chatham-square and thence proceed through Bowery to Union-square, accompanied by the celebrated Seventh Regiment Band; fireworks, transparencies and artillery. For further particulars see handbills. By order of the committee.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 275.—June 11, 1864.
72, 75, 28, 31, 3, 54, 41, 22, 35, 38, 62, 56, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 276.—June 11, 1864.
24, 32, 23, 43, 72, 6, 21, 51, 50, 25, 3, 45, 10.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 279.—June 11, 1864.
61, 17, 44, 20, 18, 53, 28, 2, 22, 75, 13, 10, 70.
CLASS 280.—June 11, 1864.
17, 32, 24, 20, 39, 75, 61, 78, 5, 67, 63, 74, 30.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, Nos. 24 and 25 Pine-st., New-York.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, $2 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at J. S. BARNES', No. 782 Broadway.

GRAND BILLIARD OPENING.—The new establishment of MELVIN FOSTER, No. 206 8th-av., fitted up with five of Phelan and Collender's superior tables, will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. Phelan, Cavanagh, Goldthwait, Cahill, Benjamin, Geary, Foster and others will play games.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England! 1,000 cases for sale at $20 per case, of quarts. WM. HENRY WARD, No. 67 Exchange-place, near Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.—THE SIXTH Anniversary of the founding of St. John's Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will occur on SUNDAY. The Annual Sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON, at 10½ A. M. At 2 P. M. the Sunday-School will convene in the main audience room. WM. TAYLOR, Esq., will preside, and addresses, interspersed with singing by the school, will be delivered by JOHN A. SPRAGUE, Esq.; Rev. A. COOKMAN, and the Pastor. At 7½ P. M., Prof. G. B. DOCHARTY, of the Free Academy, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Drs. BURCHARD, DOWLING and the Pastor. All who would like more fully to understand the history, principles and prospects of this new denomination, are invited to attend these services.

CORNER STONE.—THE EXERCISES OF LAYING the corner stone of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., was adjourned from Thursday last, in consequence of the storm, to SABBATH, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Rev. Prof. MATTISON, and other distinguished speakers, are expected to participate in the ceremonies. The public are especially invited.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, on 125th-st., near 3d-av., will be dedicated to the worship of God on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor; in the afternoon by Rev. R. S. STORRS Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, and in the evening by Rev. J. M. HOLMES, of Jersey City.

THE HUDSON CITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—The dedication services at this church will take place on SUNDAY, June 12. Morning sermon by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D.; afternoon sermon by Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D.; evening sermon by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Cars leave Hoboken and Jersey City every 15 minutes. Friends of the church are invited to be present. HENRY W. KNAPP, Pastor.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES—Preaching SABBATH 12th inst., corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. Mr. BREED, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M.; and at 7½ evening, by Mr. BREED. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. Subject of discourse—*Sinners*. In the EVENING, Licentiate WHITING will be ordained as an Evangelist, to be sent as a missionary to California. Eminent clergymen will take part in the services.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOHN R. NEWELL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY, June 19, the friends and former members of the church are invited to attend interesting services in connection with the effort to extinguish the church debt.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Importance of Religious Efforts in Cities and Large Towns*; and at 7½ P. M., on *Why do the Wicked Live?* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CAMP MEETING TO-MORROW IN LEFFERTS Park, Tompkins and Gates avs. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching AFTERNOON and EVENING, Providence permitting, by Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, from London. Conveniences to protect from rain. Dekalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry to the park.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½. Morning subject—*The Consolations of Bereaved Parents.* Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. DR. OGILBY, ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Parish, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 12. Services in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats will be provided for all who attend either service.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE TWENTY-second sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., in Dr. Rice's Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Normal Elements of Christian Unity.*

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ATtend the Union Prayer Meeting held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the afternoon.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH—WEST SEVENteenth-st., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S-DAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: *Christian Vigilance*; for the evening, *The Lost Money.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF CHRIST JESUS IS BEING established on earth. Come all lovers of truth, and hear Mr. CHAUNCEY BARNES, at Trenor's Hall, on SUNDAY, at the corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. Doors open at 10½, 2½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (NEAR GRAND.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. D. WILSON, of Spring-st. Church. Strangers made welcome.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, OF THE NEW Dispensation, worships in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Messenger of Christ, S. S. SNOW. Come and hear.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Mediator, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, June 12, at 10:30 in the forenoon and 7:45 in the evening. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. All interested to hear on a *Future Life and Christ's Coming Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening, *God's Method of Working.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 12th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacramental services at 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. H. H. BLAIR, OF THE CHARLES-St. Church, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, June 12, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av and 37th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. A. H. HEATH WILL PREACH IN the Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Turf Record.

THE PATERSON, N. J., RACING MEETING—THURSDAY THE LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

The prestige of success which always attends good management, energetic and wisely diffused liberality, and an earnest desire to promote legitimate racing in a legitimate way, which characterized the inauguration of the Passaic County Club last Fall, and has been carried through to the end of this Spring meeting, attended it to its close. The rainstorm of Wednesday night and the lowering aspect of Thursday morning would, under the old *régime* of postponing at pleasure, have deterred a large majority of the patrons of racing from putting in an appearance on the last day; but they knew that, unlike the usual arrangements of "fair day and good track," with liberty of postponements if neither suited the convenience of interested parties, that the races at Paterson would (being made play or pay) come off rain or shine; and that the strictest punctuality would be observed, as heretofore, by the club, and it was, for the first race was run literally in a "thundering rain-storm"—time to a moment being very properly observed.

The results of the Paterson meeting go to show what system, properly and judiciously applied, will do in race-course management. Without system in this, as in all other affairs of everyday life, in which heavy responsibilities are involved, everything will go wrong. The Passaic Club wisely adopted a system in all their transactions with breeders, owners, trainers, and the public at large, who came to witness the races, adhered to it to the end without favor or affection; and, as a natural sequence, their meeting has been a complete success.

The 8 and 10 A. M. trains were crowded, and the last special, at 11:45, was a perfect jam of sporting humanity—so much so that several additional cars had to be attached, which delayed the start—nevertheless the time was made up en route, and the course was reached in season.

THE CONTROVERSY.

There was much controversy throughout the morning concerning the pronunciamiento of the club which appeared in its official character in yesterday's TIMES—ruling EOFF off the course, censuring MARSH for complicity with him, and deciding that the colt *Norfolk* should not be allowed to start again on the Paterson Course until further orders of the club. The letter of EOFF, published in the morning journals, did not seem to mend the matter, as in it he only announced himself as the most brazen-faced "confidence man" that had appeared on the turf for a lengthened period. He publicly proclaims that he had nothing to do with the Derby winner, had no control over him, could not dictate whether he should start or not; but, by sheer assumption and effrontery, had seduced others into the belief that he possessed all these ruling requisites, and had "bested" those who had previously got the best of many others in former transactions, among whom may be counted JOHN MORRISSEY, who fell into the trap so neatly prepared, and is out some $6,000 or $7,000. The general opinion seems to be that EOFF, instead of being ruled off was entitled to be presented with a medal—of brass—suitably engraved, in token of the smartness he displayed in putting some $10,000 or $12,000 in his pocket, by sheer effrontery, abstracted from the pockets of those who have been in the same business themselves for years, and foolishly squeal because they are "pinched" for once. There is an old and apt proverb which truly applies to this case, "When rogues fall out," &c. Mr. EOFF applied at the gate for permission to enter, and was politely refused in pursuance of the order. He retired to the cupola of the adjacent hotel with a sympathetic friend or two, whence he witnessed the races, and as, of course, the time would have passed heavily without a little pecuniary interest in the results, Mr. EOFF, as we are informed, speculated slightly, and came out a winner of $160 (if we are wrong in our figures we are open to correction.)

We presume the Executive Committee had cogent reasons for the action they took; but it seems to us (devoid of explanation) that because Mr. EOFF played a game of bounce, and successfully, without the cognizance of the owner of *Norfolk*, that is no good and sufficient reason why said owner's horse should be denied the privilege of again starting "until further order of the committee." The horse ran for and won the Jersey Derby—all he was expected to do by his backers. Punish EOFF as much as you please, gentlemen, but why punish the owner of *Norfolk*, who, it is not apparent, had anything to do with the transaction? Any man may assert that he has control of a certain horse, and there may be fools enough in the world to believe him, and risk their money on his assertion, but it does not follow that the assertion is founded in truth; hence, unless we have direct evidence of complicity, is the owner to suffer for the brazen-faced effrontery of this or that person who plays an equestrian game of bluff for his own private advantage, and happens to get the best of it?

Before taking leave of the Paterson Course until the Fall, we must do justice to the admirable accommodations at the fine old-fashioned homestead facing the gate, which is *de facto* the club house, the *impressario* of which is the gallant Capt. FOLGER, whose urbanity and attention to his guests is the theme of general admiration. "The Homestead" is a great institution, and when the dog days come, and we feel inclined to bask under the trees which fringe the banks of the sleepy old Passaic, we intend revisiting it. Who would live in the crowded City when such lovely spots are so closely adjacent?

The storm that threatened throughout the morning came down in full fury just prior to the commencement of the first race. The first warning was a pitiless pelting of hail the size of peas, then the heavens opened and down it came in juvenile waterspouts. The rain of the previous night had rendered the track heavy, and the pluvial discharge of the morning caused it to become a perfect river of slush, through which those whose business compelled them to cross the track had to wade. Nevertheless, all the stands were full, and, as on the previous days, a large number of ladies graced the scene by their presence.

THE DAY'S RACING.

Despite the storm, the judges did not allow a moment to elapse beyond the allotted time of starting, and each "horse and his rider" had to come up to the scratch on the sound of the bugle, or be ruled out. The knowledge of this fact induced corresponding punctuality on the part of the owners of the several horses engaged in the events down for decision. Through the sea of mud they came, and from the Jersey mud as the stickiest, may we be delivered henceforth and hereafter. We subjoin a summary of the day's proceedings:

FIRST RACE.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.—A sweepstake premium of $300 for three-year olds; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; two-mile dash; to carry 100 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed three pounds; four or more nominations to fill; entries to be made on or before Jan. 1, 1864. Free to colts or fillies foaled in 1861. The winner of the Jersey Derby, run at this meeting, to carry five pounds extra.

Messrs. William R. Travers and George A. Osgood entered b. c. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe.......... 1
F. Morris entered b. f. by im. Eclipse, dam Esta, by Bolivar.......... 2
James S. Watson, entered ch. f. Relief, by Ringgold, dam Rescue, by Bethune.......... 3

DRAWN.

Mr. R. Aitcheson Alexander, Kentucky, enters b. f. Nannie Butler, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire; b.c. Asteroid, by Lexington, dam Nebula, by imp. Glencoe; b. c. Beacon, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire; b. c. Ulverston, by Lexington, dam Utilla, by imp. Margrave; b. c. Norfolk, by Lexington, dam Novice, by imp. Glencoe; b. c. Red Bird, by Lexington, dam Black Bird's dam.

Mr. W. F. Harper, Kentucky, enters b. c. by Revenue, dam Mirth, by Wagner.

Mr. Philo C. Bush, New-Jersey, enters (Messrs. P. S. Forbes' and W. L. Gerome's, New-York,) b. f. Oriflamme, by imp. Eclipse, dam Juliette, by imp. Sovereign.

Mr. F. Morris, New-York, enters b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Etiquette, by Mariner.

Mr. F. Morris, New-York, enters g. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam nelly Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. John Hunter, New-York, enters (Messrs. Wm. R. Travers' and Geo. A. Osgood's, New-York,) b. c. Arcola, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.

Mr. J. S. Watson, New-Jersey, enters b. f. Minnie Minor, by Lexington, dam Miss Julia, by imp. Glencoe.

Kentucky was the favorite against the field at one hundred to thirty. He took the lead at the start, and went to the quarter pole four lengths ahead of the Eclipse filly—*Relief* two lengths behind. *Kentucky* made the gap more to the half-mile pole; but on the three-quarter stretch the filly made an effort to take him, and got on his flanks. He shook her off on the home-stretch, and led past the stand a length, in 2:01¾. He went into the next mile strong, opening a gap of four lengths to the quarter pole; but on the back-stretch the filly again made another fine dash for the lead, and was again unsuccessful. She tried twice afterwards, but was shaken off each time, and *Kentucky* came a winner by three lengths, making the second mile in 2:01¼, and the heat in 4:02¾. *Relief* was a very bad third.

Time, 4:02¾; first mile, 2:01⅜; second mile, 2:01¼.

SECOND RACE.

Poststake premium of $800, for all ages, three mile heats; $100 entrance, play or pay. Conditions the same as in the two-mile poststake above.

P. C. Bush nominated b. h. Fleetwing, by Bal Rownie..........	1	1
H. Hogan nominated g. h. Thunder, by Lexington..........	3	2
James S. Watson nominated b. h. Capt. Moore, by Bal Rownie..........	2	3

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile..........	1:56¾	2:07½
Second mile..........	2:07½	2:05
Third mile..........	2:07½	2:06
Total..........	6:11¾	6:18¾

Capt. Moore was the leading favorite in the pools, and in the outside betting, so much so, that his victory was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The pool sales were heavy in his favor, *Fleetwing* being the second choice, *Thunder* selling for about $15 against $100. Just before the start *Capt. Moore* was offered at one hundred to sixty against the field, his backers claiming that he had proved a winner on a similar track last Summer. He took the lead at tap of the drum, and led to the quarter pole half a length ahead of *Fleetwing*. *Thunder* two lengths behind. On the back-stretch *Capt. Moore* was a length ahead for a short distance. Then *Fleetwing* went up and took sides with him, and they ran head and head a short distance. At the half-mile pole *Fleetwing* was a saddle girth in front. *Thunder* was four lengths behind. At the three-quarter stretch, and up the home-stretch past the stand, *Fleetwing* led a length under a strong pull, making the first mile in 1:56¾. As *Capt. Moore* came up it was discovered that his saddle and rider were upon his withers, and that he was running under a great disadvantage. Going into the second mile *Capt. Moore* made a dash at *Fleetwing*, but was instantly shaken of, and then the latter began to wait for brushes from the *Captain*. They ran very slowly down the backstretch, giving *Thunder* a chance to close up, and everybody began to shout out that he would win the race. He went up and passed *Capt. Moore*; but when he approached *Fleetwing* the latter dashed away from him in an instant, showing plainly that the race was not for the gray. *Fleetwing* led into and up the homestretch to the stand, three lengths ahead of *Thunder*, *Capt. Moore* laboring hard half a dozen lengths behind. *Fleetwing* went into the next mile all life, ABB, his rider, nursing him nicely for any emergency that might occur, and he kept his lead and went smoothly through mud and slush to the end, winning by ten lengths ahead of *Thunder*, and beating *Capt. Moore* fifty yards. *Thunder* stopped before he passed under the string, and, *Capt. Moore* coming up, went ahead of him, thus gaining the second place.

After the first heat, $100 to $30 and $100 to $25 was freely offered on *Fleetwing*, and the odds subsequently went up to $100 to $10. He took the lead at the start, and was never headed in the heat. He ran under a hard pull, and would shake *Capt. Moore* off whenever he attempted to approach him. The trio ran two or three lengths apart, *Capt. Moore* being second for two miles and a half. Then *Thunder* made a brush for the lead; but he only passed *Capt. Moore*, and did not get any nearer to *Fleetwing*, and they ran in this way to the finish, *Fleetwing* coming in six lengths in front of *Thunder* and forty yards ahead of *Capt. Moore*, making the heat in 6:18¾.

THIRD RACE.

Premium of $200 for all ages—one and a quarter mile dash. Horses beaten once during this meeting allowed seven pounds; those beaten twice allowed ten pounds.

J. S. Watson entered ch. h. Aldebaran, 4 years old, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.......... 1
John Hunter entered b. c. Copeck, by Lexington, dam Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire, 4 years old.......... 2
W. H. Renfro entered b. f. Dora, sister to Tipperary, 4 years old.......... 3
P. C. Bush entered b. h. Ben Bruce, by Lexington, dam by Altorf, 4 years old.......... 4

Time, 2:22—First mile, 1:52½.

Dora was the favorite odds against the field at the time of starting. In the pool selling she brought $430, *Aldebaran* $250; *Copeck* brought $170, *Ben. Bruce* $30. They were started from the three-quarter pole. At the word *Dora* jumped off with the lead, *Ben. Bruce* second and close up, *Copeck* third, and *Aldebaran* a good fourth. In this way they passed under the string in front of the Judges' stand. Going around the upper turn *Aldebaran* passed *Copeck* first, then *Ben. Bruce*, and was soon alongside of the favorite. At the quarter pole *Dora* and *Aldebaran* were head and head, in which way they ran to near the half-mile pole. The race was beautiful between them as long as it lasted. At the half-mile pole the filly began to quit, and fell off a length on the three-quarter stretch. On the home-stretch *Copeck* caught her and beat her home. *Aldebaran* won by two lengths—*Copeck* second, three lengths ahead of *Dora*, who was ten lengths ahead of *Ben. Bruce*.

OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.

Letters from Professors Rogers and Goldwin Smith and M. Cochin.

The following letters have been received by Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, of this City, in acknowledgment of the copies of the *Rebellion Record* recently forwarded by the members of the Union League Club to prominent friends of our cause abroad. It will be observed that one of these letters (from Prof. ROGERS) is dated at Oxford, the centre of conservatism in England:

FROM PROF. ROGERS.

OXFORD, May 19, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge a letter from Mr. PUTNAM, of New-York, and a case containing six volumes of the *Rebellion Record*, together with a collection of pamphlets issued by the Loyal Publication Society of New-York.

I am profoundly sensible of the great distinction which it conferred on me by the present of these valuable authorities for the history of the great war in which the people of America are engaged; and I ask you to convey my grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have bestowed this honor on me.

Among the many characteristics of your nation, none is, I think, so admirable, and none is certainly so singular, as your habit of generously appreciating enlightened public opinion in other countries, and according the kindest acknowledgments to those who seek to judge you justly, and to interpret fairly the functions which you fulfill in the work of human progress; and with those who are aware of how large has been the contribution of the United States to the general good of mankind, and how the growth of a true liberty is helped by the prosperity of your institutions, any danger or difficulty which threatens you is a cause of the keenest anxiety—any success, for the warmest congratulation.

We are bound, apart from the general duties which we owe you, to prejudge in your quarrel that the issue involved is the triumph of public conscience and public duty over a conspiracy unequaled in the history of the world for shamelessness and perfidy. To maintain that which you are striving to support is not only to fight your own battle—the battle for the integrity of your people—but to combat for the largest and truest interests of the human race; and I, for one, cannot for a moment doubt that, despite the delays you have endured and the vast sacrifices you have made, your ultimate success will be equal to the goodness of your cause and the resolution of your national will.

Accept, again, my dear sir, the assurance of my great indebtedness to you, and believe me to be your obliged and faithful servant,

JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS.

To WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq.

FROM PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

OXFORD, May 21, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the six volumes of the records of the rebellion, together with the volume of United States Loyal Publications, and to return my best thanks to the donors for their handsome and most acceptable gift. There are few to whom it could be more interesting than to me; for I believe I may say with truth that no American has watched the vicissitudes of this war with more heartfelt solicitude than I have. I have not yet had time to study the collection of documents, but I can perceive at a glance that they are of a very valuable kind, and impartially selected—such as will furnish good material for the future historian.

"And assuredly future historians can have no greater theme than the revolt of the slave owners and the unparalleled struggle to which it has led. The restoration of the Union is an object the importance of which no one can fail to recognize who has considered how disastrous an effect the fall of the American Commonwealth would have on the councils of the world. The redemption of the African race from the hopeless slavery into which the authors of the rebellion are striving to hurry them, is also an object dear to every heart in which the spirit of Christianity, or even of common humanity, resides.

But far above both these objects in importance is the future of the American continent, which hangs on the issue of this war, and which, as victory may incline to loyalty or rebellion, will have the heritage of freedom and of social justice, or of a tyranny darker and fouler than the darkest and foulest tyrannies of the old world. This contest touches the dearest interests and moves the inmost hearts of men, not on your continent alone. Everywhere it is felt to be, as in truth it is, a contest between the great parties that divide mankind—the party of justice and of the future, and the party of privilege and of the past. You have friends of the rebel slave-owners among you in the North. So have we, and the same are the enemies not only of the American Republic, but of the hopes of man.

The present crisis is one full of terrible anxiety; but the result, I trust, is not doubtful. It is for good and not for evil that Providence has made the world. I earnestly pray that decisive victory may soon attend your arms, and that the return of peace may bring with it, as assuredly it will, an increase of national greatness in the noblest sense of the term, to reward you for the efforts you have made and the blood which you have poured out in the common cause of man.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully yours,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Esq.

FROM AUGUSTIN COCHIN, PARIS.

PARIS, May 22, 1864.
No. 26 Rue St. Guillaume.

SIR: I am very proud to have been included in the number of the friends of the United States to whom your patriotic association addresses the documents, collected under the name of the "Rebellion Record." I do not deserve this honor by the splendor of services I have rendered your cause. I do not consider myself worthy of it through the strength and perseverance of my loyal sympathy. It was an excellent idea to collect these papers, and so prepare materials for the true history of your gigantic and bloody struggle. In Europe we obtain the impression out of which public sentiment is formed only from the English newspapers and Southern letters.

It is important that the facts, the answers, the sequence of events, the text of legislative acts, should be put in the hands of your friends, and anybody can use them for the vindication of the truth in support of the right.

At this very moment we are waiting with the most painful anxiety news of the battle of the 9th and and 10th of May. May the Sovereign Disposer regard the atonement He has exacted from your country sufficient, and grant victory to those who defend with the integrity of their country the liberty of all of human form like themselves.

Please, Sir, receive and present to your Association, with my sincere thanks, the expression of my feelings of respect.

AUGUSTIN COCHIN.

I received precisely the volumes mentioned in the letter that accompanied them.

Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM.

Letter of Hon. Edward Bates to the Gen. Grant Meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Secretary, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 31, (signed by you, as Secretary, and a number of other gentlemen.)

Your letter informs me that "the loyal citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, will convene in mass assemblage in Union-square, on Saturday next, the 4th of June, at 6 o'clock P. M., to give an expression of their gratitude to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for his signal services in conducting the national arms to victory; to reaffirm their devotion to the sacred cause of the Union, and to pledge their united energies to the support of the Government for the complete suppression of the rebellion."

All the objects mentioned in your letter are so good in themselves, and so dear to my heart, that nothing could give me more pleasure than to coöperate with any assembly whose motives are so patriotic and whose ends are so desirable. But I could not possibly accept your courteous invitation, for, in fact, your letter did not reach me until Saturday night, the 4th of June—several hours after the time fixed for the meeting.

As to Gen. GRANT, we do but echo the general voice of the nation, when we praise his glorious achievements in arms wherever he has confronted the enemy—in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. And now we look with hope and confidence for the crowning result of his labor in the bloodiest of all fields—Virginia.

When he shall have broken the rebel power in the Old Commonwealth, we will see "the beginning of the end" of this mighty rebellion; and when the end shall come, and the reign of law be once more established in peace, he will enjoy, in dignified repose, the fame which he has so nobly won in fields of carnage. And then we, all of us, will rejoice in the consciousness of peace and safety, when we behold GRANT (patriot and soldier that he is) still at the head of a veteran army, with no enemy in the field, and no painful service to perform, but only the honorable duty to command the body-guard of the Constitution and the Union, for the President, warmly sympathizing with the whole people, has made him commander of all the armies of the Republic.

I remain, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES.

Resolutions of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, at its recent session in the City of Dayton, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The iniquitous rebellion, prompted by reckless ambition, in the defence and furtherance of human slavery, continues to lift itself against the legitimate and liberal Government of the United States; and

Whereas, Such rebellion not only violates the sacred principle of obedience to the authorities ordained of God, but also directly advocates hindrance of the free progress of God's Holy Word, and thus, as Anti-Christ, opposes itself to the truth; and

Whereas, It becomes the Church of Christ to utter no uncertain voice in regard to a grand public fact, so intimately and essentially connected with its interests; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this General Assembly heartily reaffirms the principle, and renews the declarations of previous General Assemblies, so far as applicable to the present aspect of public affairs.

2. That we recognize clearly the good hand of our God in all the victories of the national arms, whereby the limits of the rebellion have been contracted, and its vitality impaired, and we look humbly and confidently to the same Divine source for further success until the cause of the nation shall be vindicated, and peace established on the grave of treason.

3. That we also recognize the same good hand of our God in the disappointments and delays of the war, by which he has made sure the complete destruction of the system of human bondage, and rendered less confident and more religious the heart of the nation.

4. That in such recognition and hope we do by no means lose sight of our national and individual sins, which render us so utterly unworthy the Divine favor, but confess them with penitent hearts, and trust to a covenant God in Christ Jesus, that this unworthiness will not hinder the might of God's grace in behalf of the cause of right and order.

5. That we exhort all our churches to renewed zeal and faithfulness in supplications to God for the deliverance of the land, and prosperity of Christ's kingdom, through the blessings of national peace and fraternity.

6. That we cordially uphold the Government with our sympathies and prayers in its energetic efforts for the suppression of this most causeless and cruel rebellion, and urge all Christians to refrain from weakening the authority of the Administration by ill-timed complaints and unnecessary criticism, fully believing that in such a crisis all speech and action which tend to difference should be studiously avoided for the sake of the coming weal.

7. That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the President of the United States by a special committee.

It was ordered that these resolutions be read from the pulpit in all our churches.

A Reminiscence of Fort Donelson.

WHAT TOOK PLACE AT A COUNCIL OF REBEL OFFICERS.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* makes the following statement, on the authority of a member of Congress, who was one of the Fort Donelson investigation committee:

On Saturday night before the surrender, a council of war was called. PILLOW, FLOYD, BUCKNER, and a number of Brigadiers, composed this body. There was much confusion and exciting debate for awhile. Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some did not. It was midnight, and no definite understanding was come to. Gen. FLOYD seeing this, dismissed the council, requesting PILLOW and BUCKNER to remain. The three sat down gloomily by the fire to ponder over the sad aspect of affairs. A long silence ensued. At last FLOYD said:

"Well, gentlemen," said FLOYD, "I see you are still divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the matter at once. I favor a surrender, myself, provided the duty does not devolve upon me. I cannot surrender, because the United States Government has indicted me for treason, and the probability is, that if they were to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing is impossible. I transfer the command to you, General."

"Well, gentlemen, it remains with us to decide this matter, and we must do it at once. It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we haven't got a moment to lose."

"I say retreat," said PILLOW.

"I say surrender! We have shed enough blood already to no purpose," said BUCKNER.

"Well, gentlemen," said PILLOW, "I'm in the same fix as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for shipping guns and munitions of war to the Confederate Government. So you see I can't surrender either, they would hang me as quick as they would you, and if you are excusable, I guess I am too. So I transfer my right of command to you, Gen. BUCKNER."

Gen. BUCKNER bowed, but said nothing. At that moment a noise was heard without. The door opened and the courier announced an officer who desired admittance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next moment Col. FORREST, all splashed with mud and water, with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made his appearance. He walked to the fireplace and seated himself, without saying a word. After a few moments, FLOYD said:

"Well, Colonel, have you anything important to communicate, that you come here at this late hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay us this visit, in order to find out what we have decided upon?"

"Both," replied FORREST, dryly; then rising from his chair, he said:

"But is it possible, gentlemen, as I have already heard whispered this night, that you intend to surrender?"

"Yes," was the reply; "we have just arrived at that conclusion."

"But," said FORREST, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without the loss of a man. Not an hour ago I crossed the river on my horse where it was not waist deep. I crossed it going, on horseback, and waded it coming back. It is free from Yankee pickets also, and there is no danger to be feared."

"Yes, but Colonel," said Gen. FLOYD, "my scouts have reconnoitered the entire river, and an officer who arrived not half an hour ago told me that he had tested the river everywhere, and no spot had he found that was fordable.

"I don't care, General, if he did," said FORREST, "he told you a d—d lie, as I am ready to swear that I waded the river not half an hour ago, as my wet clothes will testify. And now, gentlemen, as it is getting late, it is high time you should be acting. Will you take my advice and make your escape?"

"No," was the reply, "it is too late."

"I have one request to make," said FORREST, "I have a fine regiment of cavalry here, and I want permission to take it out. Grant me this much and I'm off."

Gen. BUCKNER nodded his head, when FORREST bolted out of the house, took his command, crossed the river at the aforesaid place, and made his escape without the loss of a man.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A correspondent of the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*, who lately visited the Siamese twins, gives the following account of them:

"Your readers have no doubt seen those remarkable individuals, the Siamese twins, but few of them, perhaps, have been to their houses and seen them in their domestic relations. Though united by a ligament, as strong as life itself, they live a mile apart—spending alternately three days at one and the other's house—and allowing no circumstance to deter their departure from one to the other when the regular time arrives. The one at whose house you visit them leads the conversation and acts as master of ceremonies, while the other speaks only as occasion or politeness may require. One has eight and the other nine children, but one of whom is in the war, the rest being girls and little boys. The twins are good neighbors, intelligent men, and thoroughly patriotic. They are, to all appearances, two separate and different men, with very little social resemblance, and a marked contrast of character. ENG is much the most positive, self-willed and uncompromising. They are seldom both sick at the same time. Why should death result from a separation of persons so unlike, and so little subject to be afflicted by each other's infirmities

The Murderer Green.

AN APPEAL FROM HIS WIFE TO GOV. ANDREW.

From the Boston Journal.

The following is the letter which was addressed by Mrs. GREEN to the Governor, pleading for mercy to her husband, the convicted murderer:

MALDEN, June 1, 1864.

SIR—I make no apology for bringing myself to your notice; there is none needed; but I come, a wife, begging the life of one dear to her, even her husband.

I am aware, Sir, of the position in which you stand; aware what an important step you are about to take; important as regards your position in the world, where the cry is ever, blood for blood. But they tell me you are a Christian; and if so, I know your heart revolts at the idea of carrying out a law made by men whose religion rested only in their heads, and had not yet worked down to their hearts. O, sir, I beg you to consider well before you take this terrible step.

O, sir, consider his former life.

In the year that we lived together he was the kindest, best of husbands. Those who knew him best will testify to his uniform kindness to all. In the position which he occupied all liked him. Selfishness seemed to form no part of his disposition. A happy, good natured man, it was his joy to make those around him happy.

Sir, if you had known him thus, the conviction would have come to your heart, as it does to mine, that it must have been in a moment of insanity that he committed that terrible deed.

Oh, Sir, Our Father, who looks not on the outward deed but judgeth the inmost heart, alone knows what made him do it; but He, knowing that none but himself may judge the heart of man, has commanded us, "Judge not lest ye be judged."

Sir, are they sure who cry so steadily for his blood what their own spirit is? Are they sure that they are not in their vindictiveness worse than he? Christ says: "Ye have heard it said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill, but I say unto you, Whoso is angry with his brother without cause shall be in danger of the judgment."

Oh, Sir, is it not well to examine our own hearts before we so condemn others? Oh, if this is so important a step to take before the world, how much more so is it before our Heavenly Father? Sir, I pray you be merciful.

Sir, if his heart was so wicked as some may believe, would not my heart turn against him? Sir, I have been brought up to abhor wickedness and crime in its gentlest phases. Could I, then, so love him, if his heart was so wicked? O, I implore you to let your heart and conscience plead with your reason in this trial of your Christian love.

Sir, consider—is this case not sent you by Our Father as a trial of your Christian faith, standing in the high place you occupy—opposed to the worldly policy which too often characterizes our appointed rulers?

Hark! the Great Judge of all speaking through His Son, our elder brother: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Sir, with one last appeal to your heart for mercy, I am yours,

CLARA R. GREEN.

The Bounty-Jumpers.

ROUGH USAGE BESTOWED UPON THE RASCALS.

From the Albany Argus, June 9.

At a late hour Wednesday night a company of about one hundred and fifty recruits arrived at East Albany, via Boston Railroad, on their way to the Elmira Barracks. Many of them being well-known bounty-jumpers, they were accompanied by a strong guard, but this did not prevent ten or fifteen of the number escaping. Their plan was to cut a hole through the floor of the car, and when the train stopped drop down upon the track, and secrete themselves until it moved again and was out of sight. We are informed that ten escaped in this way before the hole was discovered by the guard. When the train arrived at East Albany the guard say that they noticed a large number of strangers about the cars occupied by the recruits, and feared that it was a concerted movement to aid them in escaping. EDWARD MURRAY, of South Brooklyn, was suspected of such a design, and he was fired upon with fatal effect. Another man was shot, but not fatally wounded, at the railroad crossing, just beyond the bridge. In all five shots were fired, and the passengers were very much frightened.

When our boat arrived on this side it was met by a gang of young men who did not appear to have any particular business there, but who, nevertheless, were remarkably persistent in crowding about the recruits. Attempts were made to divert the attention of the guard, but without effect. Their orders were to fire upon any who attempted to interfere, as well as upon any who might try to run away, and as the recruits were kept in a compact body, they succeeded, without further difficulty, in getting them into the Central Railroad cars. It was feared by some that the friends of the recruits might furnish them with pistols, and thus initiate a savage street fight, but nothing of the kind was attempted.

One thing is certain, the lives of the passengers were in imminent danger, at one time, owing to the reckless firing of the guard, and to avoid a repetition of such an occurrence, some arrangement ought to made whereby parties of recruits would be kept on the cars, until all the others had opportunity to get out of danger; nor should they be ferried at the same time. Had a fight taken place on the boat or at the landing Wednesday night, the lives of many innocent people, (women and children, as well as men,) would undoubtedly have been sacrificed.

We are informed that eight of the deserters—some alive and others dead—were found along the road yesterday morning. The bodies of two dead soldiers were found a mile and a half west of Kinderhook depot, and two more south of the Schodack depot.

PETER VAN BUREN, a farmer, found three soldiers alive, but badly mangled and maimed, a mile and a half east of the Schodack depot, and brought them to this city on a hand-car. They were taken to the hospital. Two of them probably cannot survive.

The fourth one was arrested by JOHN H. MILLER, at Chatham Four Corners, who brought him to this city, and delivered him over to the Provost-Marshal. Capt. PARSONS took his voluntary statement. He said his name was HENRY J. CASEY, and he belonged to the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He formerly lived in Twelfth-street, New-York, and was a helper to a blacksmith. About three weeks ago he was taken to Boston by a broker, where they obtained $363 bounty. He did not know, or pretended not to know, the name of the broker, or what portion of the bounty money he received. When he was arrested by Mr. MILLER, he was dressed in a new suit of citizen's clothes, and had his uniform tied up in a bundle. He was badly bruised about the face and head, but no limbs were broken, nor had he sustained any internal injuries.

Of the three sent to the hospital we have the following particulars:

HENRY COULYN, private, enlisted in the Second Massachusetts regiment, about three weeks ago in Boston. He is badly injured, having compound dislocation of the left side.

THOMAS MACK, private, enlisted about three weeks ago in Boston, for the Second Connecticut. His injuries are lacerated wounds of the scalp.

The third man is totally unconscious. His companions give the following information: That his name is —— GRIFFIN, and that he enlisted in Boston four weeks ago, in the Second Massachusetts. His face is badly lacerated, and he has symptoms of concussion of the brain.

A coroner's jury was impanneled in the case of MURRAY, but owing to the absence of the conductor of the train, and other witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until to-day. One railroad employe testified that MURRAY seized the gun of one of the guard on the platform, thus enabling a recruit to run away, but he was unable to get off soon enough himself.

On the other hand, it appears quite probable that young MURRAY was in no wise connected with the bounty jumpers. In all the crowd there was but one young man who seemed to know MURRAY, and he called upon the police to arrest the guard who killed him. He stated that MURRAY and himself left New-York for Albany in the late Harlem train, Wednesday afternoon. The train was attached to the train from Boston at Chatham. Those in the New-York train were not aware, until their arrival at East Albany, that any soldiers were aboard.

When the cars got into the depot he says that MURRAY walked forward through one or two cars—as is frequently done by passengers—before getting off; and on the forward platform of one met a guard who interposed his musket. MURRAY raised his hand, pushed the musket aside, and stepped off the platform, when he was instantly fired upon and killed. This version seems the more plausible, from the fact that, although there was a great crowd about the depot, nobody, save this young man, seemed to know the deceased. His remains are to be removed to his house in Brooklyn this morning.

The Verdict Against Marshal Murray.

THE CASE OF ALBERT W. PATRIE.

We have already announced that a verdict of $9,000 had been obtained, in the Greene County Circuit Court, by ALBERT W. PATRIE against Marshal MURRAY and Deputy-Marshal BUCKLEY for an "arbitrary arrest." The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, the sympathies of which are always against the Government, gives the following particulars, which must be taken with grains of allowance:

"It appeared on the trial that in August, 1862, MURRAY sent BUCKLEY from New-York to Cairo, Greene County, to arrest the plaintiff. BUCKLEY had no legal process to justify the arrest, though he had in his possession a paper supposed to be a representation made to MURRAY against PATRIE by some political opponents.

When BUCKLEY arrived at the house of PATRIE, he learned that PATRIE was in a distant field on a farm, at work, and he took the little son of PATRIE to conduct him to the field, where the arrest was made. After returning with PATRIE to his house, in answer to an inquiry of PATRIE's wife as to the probable fate of her husband, BUCKLEY said he supposed that he would be sent to Fort Lafayette. PATRIE was taken by BUCKLEY to the City of New-York, and delivered up to MURRAY, by whose order he was imprisoned in an underground jail—the Elm-street Prison—for nearly a week.

He was not permitted to write to his wife or friends, though he offered to let his keepers read his letters before they were sent. During the night he was confined, with two other prisoners, in a cell about four feet wide and six feet long; two of the prisoners lay on the floor and one on a shelf, placed against the side of the cell over the prisoners on the floor. Neither bedding, nor straw, nor covering of any kind was furnished them. PATRIE used his coat for a pillow when he lay down, but toward morning, when he was cold, he put on his coat and took off his boots and rested his head on them for the remainder of the night. A privy, cleaned but once a week, was in one end of the cells, which had no light or ventilation except through the lattice-door. The cell was infested with vermin, and the stench was exceedingly offensive and sickening. During a part of one day, also, Mr. PATRIE was kept in the cell and compelled to eat his supper there. The character of the prison fare, the cruel treatment of one of the keepers, and other circumstances, were also proved in aggravation.

Some of Mr. PATRIE's friends from Greene County and his father from Schoharie County went to New-York in his behalf during his imprisonment, but were unable to procure his release on bail or otherwise. In answer to Mr. PATRIE's application to be bailed, Mr. MURRAY told him that all Greene County could do him no good. That no person could be of any service to him except a certain lawyer, whom he named and offered to send to him—one BEEBE, called Judge BEEBE. PATRIE said he could not live long where he then was, and if no other person could aid him except the lawyer he had named, he asked if he would send that person to him. That person accordingly came to see him and offered to obtain consent that he be bailed and to prepare his bond for $100. PATRIE remonstrated against such a charge for drawing a bail bond, and offered all the money he had with him, viz., $25, which was finally accepted. A bail bond was then executed by two of Mr. PATRIE's friends residing in New-York, and he was permitted to return home.

Mr. PATRIE then commenced his action for the false imprisonment, but the defendants have succeeded in keeping off the trial till the present circuit. At the November circuit, 1863, a postponement was procured by the defendants on various pretences of the absence of witnesses and otherwise. At the last February circuit it was again sworn off to enable the defendants to procure the testimony of the Secretary of War. But none of these witnesses were present at the trial, nor did it appear that any steps had been taken to procure their attendance or obtain their testimony, or even that their attendance was desired.

The cause was tried at Catskill on Tuesday last, before Judge INGALLS and a jury composed of men of both political parties. The jury, after about two hours' deliberation, found a verdict for $9,000, as above stated.

Messrs. J. A. GRISWOLD, D. K. OLNEY and AMASA J. PARKER for plaintiff; Messrs. VAIL and SEDGWICK, and P. C. MATTOON for defendant."

A Lusus Naturæ.

PORT JACKSON, La., Saturday, May 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Era:

I have caught a white rat, and as it is something not often seen, I wish you to give it publicity in your widely-spread journal. I have it in a cage made of wire, and it is so tame that I can take it in my hands and feed it or wash it at pleasure. It will eat any kind of food that I give it, and I daily supply it with a basin of water, and the moment that I put in the water to it, it springs into the basin and washes itself all over, and when it drys, it is as white as snow. It has a tail eight inches in length, and has only four toes on each foot. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM WADE.

A MONSTER BUILDING FOR THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Chicago are erecting a monstrous building on the shore of Lake Michigan for the accommodation of the Democratic Convention and the immense crowd that will assemble to listen to its deliberations. The building will be 628 feet in circumference, and will seat about 15,000 people. It will be well ventilated, and every provision for light, easy egress, &c., is provided. The convention will occupy a raised platform in the centre of an amphitheatre, from which all but delegates, reporters, &c., will be excluded. The building will cost $5,000—the contractor to take possession of the material as soon as the convention is over.

LAW REPORTS.

Prisoners Discharged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Welles.

The People vs. Charles Roberts; Same vs. W. McSorley.—In these cases the prisoner, Roberts, was convicted at the General Sessions of burglary, and was sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years. He had served two years of his time, when the case was argued at General Term upon an appeal claiming that the indictment was defective, and he has been discharged, the judgment being reversed. The case was stated in the TIMES at the date of the argument. McSorley was convicted of the same offence, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. His case was appealed for similar defects in the indictment, and with the like result, the judgments in both cases on appeal being in favor of the prisoner.

Admiralty Decision—Collision Between a Steamer and Schooner—Starboard Tack.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Henry N. Dodge et al. vs. The Steamer Illinois—Marshal O. Roberts vs. The Schooner Statesman.—These were cross libels, filed to recover the damages occasioned to the respective vessels by a collision between them, which occurred Aug. 18, 1863, at about 8 P. M. in the Chesapeake Bay, about half a mile north of east from Smith's Light-boat. The schooner was bound from New-York to Baltimore with merchandise, and the *Illinois* from Alexandria to New-York with soldiers. The schooner was on her starboard tack and kept her course. Each vessel had seen the other before the collision, and there was nothing in the state of the atmosphere or the weather to prevent either of them from employing the precautions which they should have taken to avoid the collision. The steamer did not, however, keep in view the actual position of the schooner or check her speed, but having ported her helm, kept on until the collision took place.

Held by the Court—That the schooner was entitled to a double privilege; first, because she was on the privileged tack; and second, because being a sailing vessel it was the duty of the steamer to avoid her. That the steamer was guilty of a culpable dereliction of duty, as it was at the time incumbent on her positively and affirmatively to watch and protect the schooner on the course she was pursuing from all dangerous approach by the steamer. That having failed to do this, she is liable for the damages occasioned by the collision.

Decree for libelant therefore in the first suit. Libel dismissed with costs in the second.

For the schooner, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for the steamer, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel and Mr. Morton.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 11, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	113¾	200	N. Y. Central....	132¾
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	105⅝	400	do	132⅜
4,000	do..........	105⅜	200	do..........	132
10,000	U.S. 6s.1-yr C..	97⅝	300	Erie Railway....	112⅞
5,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	500	do..........	112⅝
10,000	Ind. State 5s....	90	700	do..........	112⅝
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	70⅛	80	Erie Pref..........	110
2,090	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R..........	77⅜	12	do..........	109⅛
			450	Hud. Riv. R..........	143⅛
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	52⅜	250	do..........	143⅜
30,000	do..........	53	1000	do..........b10	143⅜
10,000	do..........	53¼	100	Harlem R..........	284
4,000	Miss. & Mo.L.G.	65	200	Reading R..........	141¼
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	111	2300	do..........	141
5,000	At.& G. W. 1st M Ohio Div..........	99⅛	700	do..........	140⅜
			500	do..........	140⅝
11,000	B.,N.Y. & E. 1st	110	50	Mich. Cen. R..........	144¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	111¼	100	do..........	144⅜
1,000	C. &N.W.1st M.	103	14	do..........	143⅜
2,000	Clev. & Tol.S. F.	120	250	M. S. & N. I. R...	96¼
6,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	121	400	do..........	96⅜
2,000	P.,F. W. & C. 2d	114	500	do..........	96⅜
2,000	P.,Ft.W.& C. 3d	98	100	do..........s10	96⅜
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th.	92¼	100	Ill. Cen. Full S...	131
4,000	do..........	92	120	do..........	131⅜
5,000	Mariposa 1st M.	97	2000	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	130
10,000	do..........	98	500	Clev. & Pitts. R...	113¼
50	Fourth Nation'l B.	99⅜	1800	do..........	113
13	B'k of Comr'ce....	112	300	Chic. & N. W.....	54¼
10	Hanover Bank....	109	100	do..........s60	54
300	Canton Co..........	42	50	do..........	54
50	Del. & H.Ca.Co....	234¾	100	do..........	54¼
100	Cen. Coal..........	68⅛	200	Chi.&N.W.Pref...	91
100	do..........	69	300	do..........	90⅜
100	Cum. Coal Prf..b5	79¾	600	do..........	90¼
100	do..........	79⅜	200	Cleve.&Tol.R.....	147⅛
500	do..........b5	79⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R....	115
100	do..........	79⅜	1000	do..........	115¼
400	do..........	79¾	300	do..........	115⅜
300	Quick. M. Co......	75	500	do..........	115⅜
900	Central Am. Tr...	40	50	Chi., B. & Q. R....	127⅜
100	Wyoming V. C. Co	94½	200	Tol.& Wab. R....	69
200	Mariposa M. Co...	48⅛	2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	115
100	do..........	48¾	100	do..........s30	115
3000	do..........	49	100	do..........	115⅜
100	do..........b10	49¼	800	Mar.& Cin.1stPrf.	75
200	Copake Iron......	10⅜	500	do..........	75⅛
200	Alt. & T. H. R...	65⅜	200	do..........	75¼
200	Chi. & Alt. Pref..	97			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R......	132	100	Cleve. & Tol. R...	148¾
100	do..........c	132	400	Chi. & R. I. R.....	115¼
200	Erie Railway...b3	112⅝	100	do..........	115⅜
300	do..........	112⅝	100	do..........	115⅜
300	do..........c	112½	200	Chi. & N. W. R..c	54
700	do..........	112¾	100	do..........b3	54
200	do..........c	112⅝	100	do..........	53⅞
100	do..........s3	112⅝	100	do..........b5	54
200	Hud. Riv. R......	142⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pref.c	90¼
100	do..........	143	100	do..........	90⅜
800	Reading R......s3	140⅜	200	Pitts., F. W. & C..	115⅜
800	do..........	140⅜	100	do..........s3	115¼
300	do..........s3	140⅜	200	do..........	115¼
200	do..........s3	140½	100	Mil.&P.DuC......	68
200	do..........b3	140⅜	20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53
1400	do..........b8	140⅜	10,000	do..........	53⅜
200	do..........	140⅜	100	Mar. & Cin.2d Pr..	50
400	M. S. & N. I. R....	96⅝	50	Pacific M. S. Co b3	270
100	do..........	96¾	900	Cumb. Coal Co.b10	80
100	do..........	96	100	do..........b3	79⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R......s3	129	200	do..........	79⅜
100	do..........	129⅜	100	do..........b3	79¾
100	do..........s3	129⅛	50	..........b3	80
100	do..........	129¼	100	do..........	79⅜
700	Cleve. & Pitts....	112⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co s3	75⅛
500	do..........	112⅛	500	Mar. Min. Co.....	48⅜
100	do..........c	112⅝	300	do..........	48⅜

SATURDAY, June 11—P. M.

The market for Money is 6@7 ℘ cent., the week closing on a steady moderate movement. The Banks are large depositors with the Treasury Office on 6 ℘ cent. interest, and the probability this Afternoon is that the Certificates of these deposits will be employed in settling balances at the Clearing-House, pursuant to the majority—though not unanimous—decision at Friday's meeting.

The deposits in the Sub-Treasury, to-day, on account of the Temporary Loan, were to the amount of $6,279,370, of which the large sum of $4,990,000 was from the banks on Clearing House Certificates. Thus, the new deposits in the Sub-Treasury have amounted to $22,860,465 since the announcement, made late on Friday of last week, of the advance in the rate of interest to six per cent.

The price of Gold fell 2¼ per cent. to-day, and Exchange on London (for currency) was even relatively lower at the close of the day. At 3 o'clock Gold was quoted at 195⅞@196 per cent. The shipments of the day are $1,255,836, making for the whole week $1,536,600.

The Government Stocks, at the Stock Exchange Board, showed increased firmness, while the Railway speculation was quite unsettled, and generally weaker than on Friday.

At 3 o'clock the following prices were quoted on the general Market, closing steady. There was a further large rise in Pacific Mail:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881......	113	113¾	Mich. Central......	145	144¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105⅝	105⅝	Mich. Southern....	97	96⅜
N. Y. Central......	133¾	132¾	Illinois Cen.......	130⅝	129¾
Erie..........	113¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh.........	114	112¾
Erie Preferred......	110⅜	110	Fort Wayne.........	116	115⅜
Hudson..........	144¾	143⅝	Rock Island........	115¾	115⅜
Pacific Mail....	262	270	Reading..........	142⅞	140⅜
Canton..........	42	41¾	Quicksilver........	75¼	75⅛
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	97⅞	Cum'land Coal......	79¾	79⅜
Toledo..........	148⅜	148¼	Mariposa...........	48	48⅜
Northwest..........	54	53⅞	N. West Pref.......	91⅛	91
Ohio & M. Certfs	53⅜	53			

There is more bidding for the City Bank Stocks. The bids to-day are as follows:

New-York..........	117	Bank of the Rep....	108
Merchants'..........	111	Bank of N. America	111
Mechanics'..........	113	Hanover..........	109
City..........	150	Irving..........	105
Phoenix..........	110	Metropolitan..........	117
Tradesmen's..........	112	Citizens'..........	110
National..........	101½	People's..........	110
Seventh Ward..........	105	Corn Exchange..........	106
State of New-York..	110	Continental..........	104
Commerce..........	111	St. Nicholas..........	109
Broadway..........	180	Marine..........	135
Ocean..........	95	Commonwealth..........	105
Mercantile..........	125	Park..........	129
American Exchange.	115	Manuf. & Merchants'	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	111	Al. & T. H. 2ds.Income	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	111	Chi.& N. W. S. F......	111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64....	103	Chi.& N.W. Int Bonds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	103
Erie 3ds, '83..........	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds......	100
Erie 4ths, '80..........	117	Del., L. & W. 1sts....	115
Erie 5ths, '88..........	116	Del., L. & W. 2ds......	117
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts '77.	108½	Tol. & Wab. Ext......	103
Hud. R. 1sts, '69....	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds......	85
Hudson R. 2ds, S. F...	122	Gal. & Chic. Ext......	117
Hudson R. Bonds....	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts....	113
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72.	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	120
Harlem 3ds '68..........	106	New J. C. 1sts..........	104
Mich. C. '69 & '72....	130	N. J. C. 2ds..........	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83.	131	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	120¾
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	114
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	97
Ill. Cen. '75..........	121	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds....	92
Al. & T. H. 1sts..........	11[illegible]	Mis. & Mo. L. G........	64
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	94½		

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $7,580,763 62, including for Customs $126,000; payments, $3,298,210 26; balance, $36,597,796 58; 10-40s, $6,150

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian....	June 15..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Virginia..........	June 18..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Edinburgh.........	June 18..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bremen...........	June 18..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
China............	June 22..	Boston.........	Liverpool.
Sidon............	June 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of Wa'hing'n.	June 25..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Saxonia..........	June 25..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Scotia...........	June 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hansa............	July 2..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Washington.......	July 6..	New-York.....	Havre.
Africa...........	July 6..	Boston.........	Liverpool.
Bavaria..........	July 9..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
America..........	July 16..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Germania.........	July 23..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
New-York.........	July 30..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Borussia.........	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia..........	May 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Olympus..........	May 31..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Wash'gt'n.	June 1..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Belgian..........	June 2..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Scotia...........	June 4..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Pennsylvania.....	June 7..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hansa............	June 7..	Southampton..	New-York.
City of Manches'r.	June 8..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa...........	June 11..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Borussia.........	June 14..	Southampton..	New-York.
Persia...........	June 18..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America..........	June 22..	Southampton..	New-York.
Asia.............	June 25..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Germania.........	June 28..	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.........	July 6..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen...........	July 20..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa............	Aug. 3..	Southampton..	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Geo. Washington June 18.. New-York...... New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Erie Mails..........	3:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..........	2:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........	3:00 P. M.
North Mails close at..........	3:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way, at..........	2:00 P. M.
South Mail at..........	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high; has water billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF GROUND AT THE corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.; its dimensions are as follows: 75 feet on Stuyvesant-st., 65 feet on 9th-st., 24 feet on the corner, and about 65 feet from Stuyvesant-st. to 9th-st.; a very prominent situation, upon a great thoroughfare; this lot would be an excellent position for a savings' bank or other institution for the accommodation of an industrious and thriving community. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616, New-York P. O.

NEW HOUSE TO LET—AT $10 PER MONTH. A new store to let at $5 per month. The house has five rooms, and just finished. A large yard, vault, well calculated for newspaper store, situated at No. 136 85th-st., three doors west of 3d-av., or the house and store together; very cheap to a good tenant for years. For particulars call at FOUNTAIN'S India-store, No. 868 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, first floor, with balcony in front. There are two Parlors, a Bedroom and Library with Mirrors in the doors; a fine laundry; gas, hot and cold water and water-closet. Rent, $50 per month. No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-street.

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS, RESIDING in a spacious new house in Madison-av., wish to let unfurnished, the first and second floors to a family of high standing wishing a private table and a strictly first-class home, until May, 1865. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN Island, from July 1 to September 10. On the water, five minutes' walk from Long Harbor Landing. Address Miss MOASE, North Shore, Staten Island, or inquire at the landing.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL QUITE new and first-class, to let for the balance of the year; situate on 34th-st.; rent about $2,000 the year. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 282½ 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,308, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

STOLEN.—MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. STATE Bonds; No. 1,586, $1,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph issue Coupons, due July 1, 1864; No. 2,551, $1,000, North Missouri Railroad Issue Six Coupons, due July 1, 1864.
P. D. HALL, No. 16 West 39th-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1864.

To insure the greatest possible vigor in the operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents, under brave and skillful Generals, upon a vast theatre of operations, expenditures have been increased beyond receipts from revenue and ordinary subscriptions to the National Loan.

Sealed offers will therefore be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of seventy-five millions of dollars, bearing an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of June 15. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 15th of June, by the secretary or one of the assistant secretaries, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One third on or before the 20th; one-third on or before the 25th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 30th of June. Interest to the 1st of July on the several deposits will be paid in coin on the 30th of June, and interest on bonds will begin July 1, 1864.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the Government.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, of The Union Trust Company of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, inst., at the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open for that and the following day only. Ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing. Dated June 3, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUYLER, E. RIGGS, A. V. STOUT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, PETER CAGGER, Committee.

BROADWAY BANK, June 1, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alvo. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL.

THE GREAT SUMMER HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1,200 guests. For apartments, apply, in person or by letter, to W. W. LELAND & CO., of Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SAND'S POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, will open on June 25. Is now ready for the reception of transient guests and those wishing to make arrangements for the Summer. Is 1¾ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck Slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 25.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 79 WEST 40TH-ST.—THE DE LANEAU House; large and commodious suites of rooms, elegantly furnished; this house is most delightfully located, fronting the Reservoir Park, 6th-av., making it a very cool and airy summer location, both for permanent or transient boarders; table d'hote.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with delightful rooms, overlooking the bay and river, may be obtained upon reasonable terms by applying to Mrs. J. M. HOTALING, Bridge-st., (near the steamboat landing,) Flushing, L. I.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 24th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 233 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

DRAFT IN BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURGH.—On MONDAY persons liable to the draft can be insured for $50, if application be made before 12 o'clock on Monday, at the Draft Insurance Office, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 2.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant ————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

[No. 126.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with the following books:

Company Order Books—Army standard.
Company Clothing Books—Army standard.
Company Descriptive Books—Army standard.
Company Morning Report Books—Army standard.
Post Order Books—Army standard.
Post Letter Books—Army standard.
Post Guard Report Books—Army standard.
Regimental Order Books—Army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books—Army standard.
Regimental Index Books—Army standard.
Regimental Order Books—Army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

[No. 127.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned until FRIDAY, June 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with
Uniform Coats—Infantry;
Uniform Coats—Artillery;
Forage Caps.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, June 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, June 18.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY next, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, required in LARGE quantities, viz.:

Felling Axes, army standard.
Felling Ax Handles, army standard.
Spades, army standard.
Shovels, army standard.
Pick-axes, army standard.
Pick-ax Handles, army standard.

Samples can be seen at this office. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures, the quantity bid for, and *time of delivery*. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposal. Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received. Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and each bid must be indorsed with the name of the particular article or articles bid for.

G. H. CROSAN, Asst. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 125.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, until MONDAY, June 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

ARMY BLANKETS, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S., in black, 4 inches long, in the center,) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each, of domestic manufacture.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, June 13th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 51 Walker-st., until the 14th inst., at 12 M., for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing for the National Guard, State of New-York:

Five thousand dark blue jackets.
Five thousand light blue kersey trousers, pairs.
Five thousand fatigue caps, pompons, &c.

To be for infantry and artillery and of material and style of the patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which each article will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General, S. N. Y.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Australasian, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Australasian from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The Scotia will sail 29th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The steamship ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $60. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH—Landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE REGULAR trips of this ferry will be commenced for the season on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., by the steamboat NAUSHON.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

RAILROADS.

TO CONEY ISLAND BY STEAM.

The Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad is now open for through travel. Cars will run until further notice, at intervals of one hour. Special trains as required. The first train from Brooklyn depot, (on 36th-st., near 5th-av.,) leaves at 8 A. M., and the last, 8 P. M. The first train from Coney Island leaves at 7:10 A. M., and the last, 7:10 P. M. All cars to Greenwood connect with this route. Thirty-five minutes from Greenwood to Coney Island, including intermediate stoppages.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The new steamer THOS. COLLYER will make an excursion to Newburgh every SUNDAY MORNING, leaving from pier foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and New-Cornwall. Returning, leave Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES, a large side-wheel steamboat, with saloons. The new and powerful steamer MARTHA WASHINGTON, and large and new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER; also, Newark Bay Grove; at Saltersville, the new and beautiful grove near Chelsea, Staten Island. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, steamboats, with saloons. Also, St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley groves. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vestry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN, A GRADUate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College in 1840, who was brought up in one of the largest couching establishments in Scotland, and who has had the management and professional care of the horses belonging to some of the largest couching establishments in Great Britain, and for the last ten years practicing in the United States, wants a situation to superintend an establishment of horses in New-York City; most respectable reference as to qualifications and abilities will be given. Letters addressed to X. Y. Z., Springsteed's stable, corner Hamilton and Rose-sts., Albany, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner, to go a short distance in the country; to a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating wages expected and reference.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, COMPETENT and able to manage servants wisely; best testimonials required; none others need apply; wages $3 per week. Address Rev. A. D. WHITE, Edgehill School, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. NONE NEED APply unless experienced and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,760 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED BOY is wanted in the dry goods commission business; salary $50 per annum. Apply at No. 7 College-place.

TO WOOLEN SPINNERS.—WANTED, TWO or three good spinners, to work on new jacks; good wages and constant work. Apply immediately, to JAMES TAYLOR & SON, No. 15 Cedar-st., New-York.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS and trims dresses in the latest style, wishes a few more customers by the day or week; charge moderate. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS, L. I.

UNPRECEDENTED CONTESTS ON THE MODERN TROTTING TURF.
WEDNESDAY, June 15, AND WEDNESDAY, June 22.
THE TWO GREATEST TROTS OF THE SEASON, OF THE SEASON, BETWEEN THOSE WORLD-FAMED TROTTING CHAMPIONS AND RIVALS FOR SUPREMACY,
ROBERT FILLINGHAM, JOHN MORGAN, and GEN. BUTLER.

For $3,500. For $3,500.
First Trot—Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
Second Trot—Mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagon.

THESE HORSES are known to have proved themselves the fastest public trotters now living in this or any other country, and intense interest is naturally manifested in their meeting in these two

GRAND DECISIVE CONTESTS.

These matches are made play or pay, hence they must trot or forfeit, which neither of the three will do; and all three of these great trotting champions will undoubtedly be found at the score on the day:
ROBERT FILLINGHAM, JOHN MORGAN, GEN. BUTLER.

The most ample provisions will be made for the accommodation of the crowds of visitors who are expected to be present on these two great occasions. A large police force will maintain order, and all the vast resources of the Fashion Pleasure Grounds will be employed in administering to the comfort of the visitors.

The boats will leave Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, East River, every five minutes throughout the forenoon and afternoon.

SPECIAL TRAINS will be run at 11¼ and 1¼, from Hunter's Point, and

THE LAST SPECIAL TRAIN

in time to reach the course in season for the trot will leave James Slip, foot of New Chambers-street, at 2 P. M., connecting with the train direct to the course, at 2½ P. M., from Hunter's Point, returning immediately after the trot.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT. AT RETAIL.

Mourning and Part Mourning Dress Fabrics for Summer wear, Also, Mourning Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

For Summer Wear, a fine assortment at Retail, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SUMMER HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,

Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c., in great variety AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in every variety, AT MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

A very splendid stock; many new designs and styles, beaded and plain, very handsome.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A CARD.

Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VEILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation; 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JAPANESE, CHINESE AND INDIA GOODS WANTED.—Dress and Piece Goods, Lacquered and Fancy Articles, &c., in large or small quantities, will find an immediate sale, if offered at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 858 Broadway, New-York. For sale: American, Indian and East India Goods, Pineapple Cloths and Nankin Crapes, Black, White and Colors, Unique French, Chinese and Indian Bird Fans, from 4 cents to $30 each, with a full stock of goods peculiar to the above establishment. India Goods sold on commission at wholesale and retail. Catalogues can be procured at the store or per mail.

MILLINERY.

FIRE AT NO. 497 BROADWAY.

In consequence of the recent fire at the millinery establishment of

Mrs. SCOTT, NO. 497 BROADWAY,

she will offer

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT,

her entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS

at a great reduction in price to prepare for repairs.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ATTRACTIONS NEVER EQUALED.
ATTRACTIONS NEVER EQUALED.
"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS."
IMMENSE CROWDS! IMMENSE CROWDS!
DO HOMAGE TO THE BRAVE AND TRUE-HEARTED
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
the HEROIC AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL, of whose glorious courage, personal sacrifices, and wonderful exploits, the country has been ringing for a year past.
Who was tried and
SENTENCED TO DEATH,
SENTENCED TO DEATH
by the Rebel Gen. BRAGG, as a Spy, and rescued by Gens. GORDON GRANGER, MITCHELL, and STANLEY, under command of Gen. ROSECRANS.

MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN IN PRISON.

AVOID THE CROWDS. AVOID THE CROWDS.
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, and
MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN
will appear upon the stage and give an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
An intermission of a few minutes will be given, to allow Miss Major Cushman to make a change of costume, when she will reappear, and complete her story.
IN MAJOR'S UNIFORM!
IN MAJOR'S UNIFORM!
She will also appear upon the stage each AFTERNOON and EVENING, between the plays, in her parlor costume and in MAJOR'S UNIFORM, and relate her EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOITS and ADVENTURES, more briefly than in the morning.
☞ Although Miss Major Cushman accepted the polite invitation of His Honor the Mayor, to visit him and other distinguished personages at the City Hall, on Friday, the manager begs to state that her arduous duties at the Museum prevents her going out, except to take her usual equestrian exercises in Central Park.
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
the beautiful and graceful danseuse, and
MLLE. LOUISE!
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
THE IRISH DOMESTIC DRAMA,
NORAH CREINA,
NORAH CREINA,
NORAH CREINA,
and the elegant Comedietta,
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
THE GREAT GIANT GIRL,
from Nova Scotia, and the
COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT,
THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING.
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by PROF. LIVINGSTON,
A JAPANESE MASKIN-HOG,
MINIATURE SKATING-POND,
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE-DOGS,
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON-WRITER,
THREE FOUR-POUND BROOK TROUT.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Estate of Charles Miller, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. On TUESDAY, June 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

No. 1.—Valuable coal lands, Schuylkill Company and Lands Elk Company, Pennsylvania, 1,280 acres Iowa.

61 full equal undivided 420th parts, equal to about 250 acres, and to three contiguous tracts of coal land, situate in Norwegian and Cass townships, Schuylkill County, Penn., partly of the Kettle & Wagner tracts.

These lands contain the celebrated mammoth Lelan, Crosby & Church veins of coal the entire length, both dips forming a complete basin.

No. 2.—Seven full equal undivided 18th parts, equal to 250 acres, more or less, of and to three contiguous tracts of land called THE MOUNT LAFFY AND OAK HILL COAL ESTATE, situate in Norwegian township, Schuylkill County, Penn.

These lands are in the same range as the celebrated Wetherill and Seitzinger coal lands, and are presumed to contain similar deposits.

No. 3.—One full equal and undivided third part equal to 125 acres, more or less, and to a tract of land called the Jimmy Laing Track, Norwegian Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. The jugular vein of coal runs through this track.

No. 4.—Two full equal undivided fourth parts of, and to certain messuage and tenements of land called the Caledonia property, Elk County, Pennsylvania.

No. 5.—1,280 acres of land in the State of Iowa.

Full particulars on application to the auctioneers,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.,

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM PINTO'S (late Laimbeer's) STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, On TUESDAY, June 14, 1864, At 12 o'clock, noon:

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR,
25 bales Upland Cotton.
2 bales old Bagging.
CARGO PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE,
11 square bales Upland Cotton.
45 round bales Upland Cotton, damaged.
9 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
Captured by United States steamship *Sagamore*.
131 packages Upland and Sea Island Cotton.
At store No. 109 Wall-st.,
$7,860 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Script r 1863.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

P. C. BUKLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close an estate:

The elegant country residence, formerly owned and occupied by the late Samuel P. Ayres, situated about ¼ of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., with 10 acres of fine land.

The house is two-story, frame, about 38x42, with large extension, beautifully situated. There is a large garden, green-house, gardener's house, carriage-house and stable. The whole property is in perfect order.

HARLEM LOTS.—Three lots, west side of 5th-av., southwest corner of 133d-st., 25x110.

One lot on rear of the above, south side of 133d-st., 25 x99 feet 11 inches.

Also, at the same time and place:

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The very valuable corner lot southwest corner of Fort Greene-place and Lafayette-av., 20x85. Has large court-yard and party wall.

A very desirable country residence at New-Rochelle, four minutes from the depot. The dwelling is modern and first-class; has ranges and furnaces, gas and all the improvements. There is five acres of fine land, plenty of shade, carriage-house, barn, and more than 175 fruit trees of different kinds.

The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 23 9th-st., New-York, 16x54, lot 16x92 feet 3 inches.

A neat place at Rosedale, Westchester Co., with 7 acres of land, three miles from the depot at Mamaroneck, and three from White Plains depot.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CHARLES FARRAR having retired from the business. Mr. L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to settle and close all matters pertaining thereto.
LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES FARRAR.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the business of the old firm of that name at the same place.
LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES FRAZIER.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TWO WAGONS FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT elliptic spring shifting leather-top, and one light dog-cart; wagon to carry four; back seat to close up. Apply at No. 98 Laurens-st., near Spring.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Late Wallack's.)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
FOURTH WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
FOURTH WEEK OF OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
CHANFRAU AS BROTHER SAM.
CHANFRAU AS LORD DUNDREARY.
CHANFRAU ENACTS BOTH CHARACTERS.
SCENES ENCORED NIGHTLY.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
TWO HOURS OF MIRTH.
Songs by Miss MARIE BONIFACE and Mr. J. SEYMOUR.
MONDAY, June 13, at 8 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.

HELLER'S. HELLER'S. HELLER'S

SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
MONDAY, June 13, and following evenings,
FIRST NIGHT,
FIRST NIGHT,
FIRST NIGHT
ROBERT HELLER'S
ROBERT HELLER'S
NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, Liszt's "Ernani," and the "Nocturne," by Döhler. After which
THE HYPER-NATURAL VISION AMPLIFIED.
To conclude with, first time,
THE CHARMED CLOSET OF THE SPIRITUALISTS.
N. B.—Seats should be secured at the orchestra at least a day in advance. Box office open daily from 10 till 3.
Doors open every evening at 7½, commence at 8, and over early.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Late Hope Chapel, opposite the New-York Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, June 13, 1864,
will be given, adapted for the HOLMAN TROUPE, Balfe's celebrated opera, in three acts, of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL. BOHEMIAN GIRL.
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
together with a new burlesque, written by Father Reed for the HOLMAN TROUPE, the
OLD FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, OLD FOLKS,
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Tickets to Matinee—children, 15 cts.; adults 25 cts.

WALLACK'S,

MONDAY,
Fifth night of CAPTAIN BLAND.
Tuesday—(Last time this season)—LOVE AND MONEY.
Wednesday—BENEFIT OF MISS JANE COOMBS, (first time here,) THE HUNCHBACK.
Thursday—123d night of ROSEDALE.
Friday—(last time this season)—ERNESTINE and A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Saturday—(last time this season)—SPEED THE PLOW.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT OF MISS JANE COOMBS,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.
(First time here,)
THE HUNCHBACK.
Box-book now open.

LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT

IN BEHALF OF WHITE REFUGEES,
City Assembly Rooms, 13th, 14th and 15th inst.
Tickets, including strawberries and ice cream, 50 cents.
Music by Dodworth's Band.

WHITE REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.—A Strawberry Festival will be held by the ladies of New-York, in aid of the destitute refugees and freedmen, in the City Assembly Rooms, No 446 Broadway, the 13th, 14th and 15th insts. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Tickets at Messrs. Hall's and Waters' music-stores, and at the door. Donations of money sent to the Treasurer, No. 1 Mercer-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1864, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at his office daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 6th day of June, 1864.
A. J. BLEECKER, United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the committee are invited to attend.
VALENTINE COOK,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
GEORGE McGRATH,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
[illegible]
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

POLITICAL.

NINTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—At a regular meeting of the above Club, held at Bleecker Building, June 10, on motion of Mr. S. T. Russell, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve the platform of principles adopted by the Baltimore Convention of the Union party.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and pledge our most earnest efforts to secure their election.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens of the Ninth Ward, in favor of the above nomination, to join with us and aid us to give that vote in the coming election which is expected in this loyal section of our City.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club be tendered to the delegates from this District to the Baltimore Convention, the Hon. H. J. Raymond, Simeon Draper, Esq., and John Keyser, Esq., for the course pursued by them in said Convention. By order of the Club.
A. H. KEECH, President.
FRANK D. KARR, Rec. Sec.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, will be kept open all Summer, to prepare boys practically for Fall business. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

No War for Denmark—Poland and Italy—The Great Campaign in Virginia—A Southern Forgery—Rumors—The Last of the Rams—The Derby and the Oaks—Confederate Stocks and Federal Prospects—Wendell Phillips for Peace or Extermination—The War Question in a Nutshell.

LONDON, Saturday, May, 28, 1864.

"England has not been so near a great war for many years as now," was a common observation a week ago. If I had put much faith in the Government papers, I might have thought so; but it is announced to-day that everything is settled, and that peace is assured. So I am right about a general war, if wrong about that in Denmark. The gallant little State must give in. She loses Holstein and a large part of Schleswig. The Southern third goes to Germany, the Northern, being mostly Danish, stays with Denmark, while the doubtful middle section will vote its preference. This is the European way of settling such small difficulties. The conference having adjourned for ten days, Baron VON BEUST went to Paris and settled it all with the Emperor, so that the conference has only to accept their conclusions.

Europe, then, may hope for peace. It is true, however, that Mr. HENNESSY has made another appeal for Poland, but England can do nothing. England, as Lord PALMERSTON said, can no more help Poland, than Russia could help Ireland, in a similar conjuncture. Telegrams of the failing health of the Pope every few days revive the hopes of those whose motto is "Rome or death," but who fancy that the death of his Holiness will be sufficient to give them their coveted capital. But the Pope was well enough to take part in the services of Corpus Christi, on the 26th inst., and though old, and troubled with a virulent disease, he may yet live for years. But, even in case of his death, I see little prospect of a change. A new Pope will be immediately chosen, if he have not been already. The support of the Emperor is not given to PIO NONO, but to the Papacy. If he cares for that, as a Catholic, or the head of a Catholic nation, he will care for it still. If he holds Rome from selfish or political considerations, those will not be changed by the death of PIUS IX. In either case, therefore, I see no immediate prospect for GARIBALDI.

The news of the great campaign in Virginia once more turns every thought to America. Europe is filled with astonishment at the manner in which Gen. GRANT has hurled his legions upon the Confederate positions. NAPOLEON never showed more energy, persistence or prodigality of means, in carrying out his plans of campaign. No Federal General has won so much respect as Gen. GRANT; but there is the doubt whether those means will be sufficient to overcome the obstacles in his progress to Richmond, or to take Richmond itself; and the further doubt whether Richmond, when taken, will be found worth its tremendous cost. Those who look on maps, and read gazetteers, see only a little town of 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants; a temporary capital with some of its bureaus already transferred to other points, and a place of very little strategic value; a place, indeed, which, according to Gen. LEE, has been one of his greatest embarrassments.

It appears that the Southern newspapers can deal in forgeries, upon occasion, as well as the Northern. The *Morning Post* and *Globe* have copied a remarkable correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. DAVIS' private secretary, about the rams. The *Times* was too wary to fall into the trap. The *Index* exposed the forgery, copying an article mildly denouncing it from the Richmond *Examiner*. Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Justice HALLIBURTON, (Sam Slick,) a Confederate and Tory, asked Lord PALMERSTON if the Government had any intelligence of the reported defeat of the Federal army by Gen. LEE. Lord PALMERSTON had not got the news; and Lord CLARENCE PAGET, to a similar anxious inquirer, professed himself, on behalf of the navy, in the same hapless ignorance. Some of the clubs, it seems, got a private telegram by the *Scotia*.

You will have no more trouble about Mr. LAIRD's rams, or if they ever butt you, it will be under British bunting. The Government, despairing of getting them in any other way, fearing that the courts and juries would still go against them, and wanting some good war vessels just now, have bought them both for something over a million of dollars, (£220,000.) So that long agony is over; and the Confederates must raise their own rams, which, to a moderate extent, they seem to have been doing. On the other hand, the *Gerity* pirates, whose extradition was demanded by the American Minister, have been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, the Judges holding that piracy was a crime for which they could be tried here as well as in New-York; England, therefore, was not an asylum, and there was no occasion to give them up for trial elsewhere. The result is that they were set at liberty, and Mr. ADAMS, if he likes, can indict and try them here; but as they would certainly be cleared, it would not be worth the trouble.

The event of the week on this hemisphere was the Derby. London, from its dukes to its costermongers, went to Epsom, on Wednesday, to see a mile race of thirty three-year olds. Roads were blocked and rails were crowded. It was a very animated and picturesque sight—from London to Epsom—some 15 miles. The course is of a horse-shoe shape, the starting post at one end and the winning post at the other. The track is not level, but takes a rolling country as it lies, up hill and down, and it is fine turf, instead of loam or gravel.

The start, after a dozen trials, was a beautiful one. The whole thirty went off in a heap, which a sufficiently large blanket would have covered, and the variegated colors of the riders made them look for a moment like a big bouquet, or a flashing rainbow. In a few moments they came stringing in on the other side, with *Blair Athol*, an unexpected horse, the winner. In the morning the odds were five to one against him; but in such a field the average odds were twenty-nine to one against any one. The stakes were $33,000, and the money that changed hands in bets all over England must be reckoned by millions. If Mr. GLADSTONE could only get a percentage of the Derby bets into his budget, he might give us cheap sugar or let up on the income tax.

Yesterday was the Oaks, a more select and aristocratic race. It is called the ladies' day. The running horses are all mares. There are more elegant carriages on the course and fewer omnibuses, a larger representation of Belgravia and a smaller from St. Giles, more lords and fewer costermongers, more fashion and less fun. The Derby is worth seeing. I do not know where England, altogether, is so well represented. It is all there in samples—the highest aristocracy and the lowest democracy. Parliament adjourns to attend the Derby—the Bishops drive out in their coaches with hampers of game pies and champagne; and the costermonger, loaded with bread, cheese, and beer, drives out with his barrow and donkey. The showmen are there in their vans, or houses on wheels, in which they wander from race to race, and fair to fair, all over England, and the gipsies are there in their smoky tents, telling fortunes and begging pennies in their own impudent fashion, with hair black as jet, but not black eyes, as I supposed, but in every one I saw, either blue or hazel. The black eyes in England—black as a sloe or a black glass bead—belong to the lower classes, where blue eyes and light hair, in this part of England, are the rare exception, and seen oftener in the upper classes than in the lower.

MONADNOCK.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The balloting for United States Senator in the New-Hampshire Legislature was attended with great excitement. The following is a record of the vote cast:

Whole number	202	205	204	201	201
Necessary to a choice	102	103	103	101	101
Gilman M. Marston	57	59	73	89	75
Aaron H. Cragin	49	58	72	97	126
Amos Tuck	32	37	27	—	—
John P. Hale	35	27	20	12	—
Thomas M. Edwards	24	19	9	1	—
Scattering	5	5	3	2	—

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* says of Mr. CRAGIN:

He was born in the town of Weston, Winslow County, Vt., forty-three years ago. He received an academical education, but owing to pecuniary embarrassments did not enter college. In early life, if we mistake not, Mr. CRAGIN learned the machinist's trade, and in 1848 he was awarded a gold medal for the best prize essay on "Mechanical Genius." He came to Lebanon in 1847, studied law, edited the Lebanon *Whig*, and finally went into practice. He was a member of the Legislature in 1852-3-4, and in 1855 was elected to represent the Third District in Congress. He was reëlected in 1857, and in 1859 was again sent to the Legislature. During all his public career, Mr. CRAGIN has enjoyed an unsullied reputation for integrity, and by the evenness and excellence of his judgment has won the unlimited confidence of both friends and opponents. He is emphatically a man of the people; he has been schooled as one of them; he knows their wants and the wants of the country, and will labor faithfully and signally in the discharge of his high and responsible duties."

FROM CANADA.

The Reign of Factions—Emigration—Gold Mining—New Regulations—Wild Speculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

Since 1862 party politics here have merged into a mere struggle for power, not between parties, but between factions, and this has led to frequent and prolonged interruptions of the most important affairs before the country, and an extravagant waste of the public money. I will attempt to give you a short history of the course of parties since May, 1862. Prior to that time we had the Cartier-Macdonald Administration, composed of the Conservatives, who were defeated on a Militia Bill brought in by them, and they resigned, giving place to the McDonald-Sicotte Government (Reformers.) The Opposition permitted their reëlection to go unopposed, but they defeated them in the House on a motion of non-confidence. In spite of this, the so-called "Liberal" Premier held on, and the Lower Canada portion of the Cabinet, under Mr. SICOTTE, gave place to Mr. DORION and his party, who are considered to be the Ultra-Liberal, or *Rouge* party. The House was then dissolved, but on the assembling of the new members, faction was again in the ascendant, and three or four motions of non-confidence were brought against the Government, but they were sustained for several weeks by majorities varying from two to five. This state of things continued through part of last session; but on finding the House so evenly divided, McDonald-Dorion resigned, and Sir E. P. TACHE was summoned by the Governor-General to form a Cabinet, and, with the assistance of Mr. J. A. MACDONALD, he succeeded in bringing the present composite Cabinet together.

It is not to be supposed that the late Opposition were less the slaves of faction than their rivals. The present minority have displayed, during the short time they have been out of office, fully as much factiousness as their predecessors, and their desire for office is equally great. They first showed their teeth when the Ministers went back to their constituents for reëlection, by opposing nearly every Upper Canadian Minister. All but one, however, were returned; but this seemed to have exasperated them the more, and after the reassembling of the House, they brought in one motion of want of confidence, and placed on the paper another. The first has been defeated by a majority of *two*, and the second one has not yet, and probably will not, come up.

So much for party politics in Canada. Here have we been two years without a single matter of importance to the country at large having been disposed of. The action in the Intercolonial Railway consisted of about half a ream of correspondence between the Canadian and other Governments, and lastly a preliminary survey of the route to be taken. The Gold-mining Regulations have been neglected, and very little attention paid to the Reciprocity Treaty, and all from the desperate struggles of one faction to retain and the other to acquire office.

I shall say nothing of the *personnel* of the new Ministry, as it makes but little difference who they are, looking to ability and honesty, there is so little choice.

The present Ministry have promised, among other things, a careful attention to emigration. This really is most desirable, as the vast stream from Europe, even by way of the St. Lawrence, finds its way almost uninterruptedly to the Great West.

The department is under the direct supervision of Mr. MCGEE, who has made himself conspicuous for several years in Canada and at home as an advocate of Canadian emigration, and has evidently done much as a private member of Parliament to promote this object, and there seems some reason to believe that he will work now with unabated vigor, as a member of the Government.

The late Government were altogether apathetic on the subject of emigration, and did the country a great injury thereby. In the first place, they recalled the emigration agents, giving as an excuse, that it was an unnecessary expense to the country, which may be true; but if these agents were unnecessary, from incapacity, they should have procured others fit for the place. It was a sad mistake, and more than a piece of questionable economy. It had, no doubt, an immense effect on the expected influx of emigration to Canada, as many who were desirous to settle here, and desired to find out the necessary information, were obliged to forego their intention from the fact of having no one to obtain the information from. Mr. MCGEE, it is said, will consider the expediency of appointing agents in New-York, Liverpool, Cork, Dublin, Vienna, Berlin and other points of departure for emigrants.

Last year's Immigration Report shows a decrease of immigrants to the colony of 2,700, compared with the year 1862. Notwithstanding this decrease, there arrived some 19,000. This shows what might be done if we had but fit agents in Europe and elsewhere, as it must be borne in mind that these 19,000 came unasked.

A word on the subject that seems at present to be of the greatest interest for the moment, namely, gold mining.

Among other things that have suffered by the continued crisis in politics, is the important question of determining a policy in regard to the newly discovered gold mines. Nothing whatever was done by the last Ministry except to send a departmental officer to the mines to report, and to introduce a bill at the commencement of the present session in charge of the Commissioners of Crown Lands. Before the bill had passed a new ministry were ushered in, with views totally opposite to those of the gentlemen retiring. The first thing done by the present Ministry was to issue a series of regulations which were very soon withdrawn, as they failed altogether to meet with public approval, and the present Commissioner has brought in a new measure, which bids fair to be more satisfactory.

That there is gold in Canada, there is not the slightest doubt. The excitement that prevailed during the whole of last Summer has increased surprisingly this Spring, and flocks of adventurers are daily wending their ways from all quarters to the mines. Already there are some two or three hundred on the ground, and I am assured that the smallest quantity got out has been sufficient to pay the working expenses of the claim.

Respecting the new Mining Bill, I must give the points that are most likely to interest your mining readers.

There are to be two kinds of licenses—private lands license, good for one month, allowing the holder of such license to work on private lands, not, however, without the consent of the proprietor of such land; and the crown lands license, also good for one month, enabling the holder to work on lands belonging to the crown. The prices for such licenses have not yet been decided on, but it is presumed that they will be $2 for each crown lands license, and $1 for each private lands license.

Another very good clause has been substituted that will, I am sure, encourage practical miners to work at our mines. A free license of twelve months is proposed to be given to each discoverer of a new gold location.

It may, perhaps, be as well to give the sizes of claims allowed by the Government.

FOR ALLUVIAL MINES.

If on any river or large creek, twenty feet front by fifty feet to the rear, to be measured from the water's edge.

If on a small creek or minor stream, forty feet front by fifty feet to the rear, to be measured from the centre of the stream.

If in a gully, sixty feet along said gully, and to extend from hill to hill.

If on a surface or hill-side digging, sixty feet square. Except where a company intend to hill tunnel, then, upon application, the officer for the division may grant such larger claim as he may think fit.

And for working a bed of river, the officer shall determine, as circumstances may require, the size and position of claims; and all side lines shall be drawn as near as possible at right angles to the course of the stream, where such side lines touch the stream.

FOR QUARTZ MINES.

For any one person, fifty feet along a lead, by one hundred feet on each side thereof, measuring from the centre of the lead.

Companies of two or more persons may stake out and work additional feet along a lead by the above width in the proportion of twenty-five additional feet in length for every additional miner, not to exceed five hundred feet in length altogether, and work the claim jointly.

A closing word of advice to those who may become fascinated by the demon of speculation and rush heedlessly into this gold mining business. There are at present before the Canadian Parliament no less than thirty bills for the incorporation of mining companies, and "the cry is still they come." The Government, however, intends to remedy this by bringing in a General Incorporation Act, permitting any one to start a gold company who will pay so much, and enter into certain agreements with the Government. This will no doubt save the Government and Parliament a great amount of trouble. But it is questionable whether it would not be better to introduce a measure to *prohibit* the formation of new companies altogether, for there are enough now to work every inch of ground in Lower Canada, without the introduction of others whose only course will be to swindle the gullible shareholders.

The Whereabouts of Gen. Crooks.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 10.

The Associated Press agents East don't seem to know what news is—at least, *Western* news. The intelligence about AVERILL's and SHERMAN's operations in to-day's dispatches is all very old, and some of it incorrect. We have already published from Western papers fuller and more reliable news, both from SHERMAN and from AVERILL, and CROOKS. As to the exact whereabouts of the last two Generals, we are not informed, but we know that they were within fifty miles of Staunton a week since, and that they are intended to coöperate with HUNTER, most probably for the occupation of both Gordonsville and Lynchburgh. As stated yesterday, the latter point is one of great importance, and the rebels will doubtless give battle first. It can easily be reinforced from Richmond by the railroad which leaves that city from the South. A large number of Federal prisoners are now at Lynchburgh, including our Gen. SEYMOUR. Gen. LONGSTREET is also there, together with the rebel wounded from the Wilderness and Spottsylvania encounters. HUNTER, CROOKS and AVERILL joined, however, would make a formidable army, and able to overcome all probable resistance. Had the junction been made in April, there can be but little doubt that Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburgh and other important points would long ago have been ours, and the whole aspect of GRANT's campaign been very materially improved. We are compelled to own that the assertions mentioned in the Richmond paper, under the head of "The Hand of Providence," are mainly but too true, and that but very little has been accomplished by all our late raids. What glorious opportunities have been lost!

It is very well known in HUNTER's department that he is to coöperate with CROOKS and AVERILL. A correspondent, writing on June 1, from HUNTER's headquarters, says: "By the time this letter reaches you, we will not only have moved, but have advanced some distance. Still there is no necessity for fear as to the result of our movements. This is not a foolhardy expedition, organized and being executed on the spur of the moment; but the carrying out of a portion of the great plan by which Gen. GRANT hopes soon to crush the rebellious hordes that now defy us at many points. The uninitiated may think that we are in danger of defeat, because of the inferiority of our numbers, and the reported greater strength of the enemy. Unless the enemy on our front has been reinforced heavily within the last few days, we are by far the stronger of the two. Besides, *we are not alone in the field. Coöperating* with us, is a powerful army, under an experienced, ever-successful officer. That army or column of troops, can and will accomplish the object for which it is moving, and there is every likelihood that *we* will do the same.

In other place he says: "Although Gens. CROOKS and AVERILL have done much already with their respective commands, still you may expect soon to hear more from them. They may be falling back, as has been reported; but it was for a purpose which will ere many days be known to the public. All I know is that if the enemy followed them up in the belief that they were hastily retreating, the enemy was what may be inelegantly but briefly termed "sold." The enemy may find we will next time bring our "wares" to another market than New-Market, and where the chances are apparently very favorable to Yankee speculation."

The letter concludes thus: "Gen. AVERILL is reported to be at or near Jackson River, in the neighborhood of the terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad. He is stated to be progressing finely. We have authentic information that in withdrawing his divisions, BRECKINRIDGE took with him to LEE all regular rebel forces in the valley, except IMBODEN's command. At last accounts there was only a provost guard of regular troops at Staunton. Militia forces were manning the fortifications. The rebels have from eight to ten pieces of artillery in position at Staunton. It is light, intended for field service."

The Virginia Central Road terminates at Covington, on the Jackson River, a point west of and almost equidistant from Staunton and Lynchburgh. By this time all our armies in that district must have effected a junction, and we may soon hear of important successes in that direction. They will be able to render GRANT invaluable assistance.

Rumored Postponement of the National Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 11.

A rumor is current in political circles here that the National Democratic Convention, called to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July, will be postponed.

The National Democratic Committee, it is understood, have the subject under consideration, and will arrive at some definite conclusion before the 20th instant.

Order by Gen. Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 11.

General Orders No. 14, issued by Gen. SHERMAN, prohibit the disinterment of the bodies of deceased officers or enlisted men, south of this latitude, until after the 31st of October next.

The river here is falling. There is but three feet of water on the shoals.

Brig.-Gen. Lefferts.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 11.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, late commander of the Seventh New-York Regiment National Guard, has been appointed a Brigadier-General by Gov. SEYMOUR. It is understood that his new command is to be the Twenty-second Brigade, but it is not yet known whether his assignment is to duty in the field or in the State.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 10.

Early this morning a fire broke out in buildings Nos. 16 and 17 Rowe's Wharf, occupied by Messrs. LEWIS, commission merchants. The building was nearly destroyed with a large assortment of cotton, flour and West India goods. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is mostly insured.

The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 10.

The Sanitary Fair is densely crowded to-day. At 12 o'clock the vote for the sword stood as follows: HANCOCK, 418; MEADE, 332; GRANT, 25; MCCLELLAN, 24; SHERMAN, 1. and WARREN, 1.

THE DISASTER ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Additional Particulars.

Correspondence of the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

WRECK OF THE BERKSHIRE, OFF ESOPUS ISLAND, June 10—3.30 P. M.

Your reporter arrived here for the second time shortly after 3 o'clock, and at once proceeded to gather what information could be obtained in the dispatches of yesterday. About 9 o'clock this morning the body of Mrs. BULLEY, wife of Capt. BULLEY, was raked up from the river at a point about two hundred yards from the shore in a southwesterly direction from the wreck. This afternoon the body of a man with one arm and a leg burned off was hauled up from the ruins of the hull of the unfortunate steamer near the bow. The features are so badly disfigured that it is impossible to ascertain to a certainty whether it is the remains of a white or colored person. As we are getting ready to depart, the dredging of bodies has ceased until better implements arrive from Hudson, they being expected hourly. Meanwhile, the rubbish is being cleared away, and when the charred wood-work and iron rods and braces are removed from the vicinity of the cabin, and the ruins thereof set aside, it will give a much better chance to ascertain whether there were any bodies in that part of the vessel.

The safe, which was in the Captain's office, was fished up this morning, and now lies on shore, having been opened, and its contents, consisting of money and some papers, all in fair condition.

All bodies not claimed are taken to Rhinebeck, by Coroner NORRIS, and decently interred. The Coroner has just notified me that he will hold a final inquest on the bodies at 2 P. M. on Monday, June 13, at Rhinebeck Station. In the meantime, all bodies found will receive a thorough examination, and, in case of recognition, will be delivered up to their friends. All others will be disposed of as stated above.

The wreck is gradually breaking to pieces, the heavy wind prevailing all day to-day assisting very materially in bringing about such a result. The hull is broken into a midship. Nothing remains above water but the skeleton of the machinery and a portion of the wheel-house on the starboard side. On this the name "Berkshire" is still visible. Capt. POWERS, the pilot and the first mate of the vessel have just come ashore from the wreck and inform me that they will remain here all night.

Just back from the shore are a number of plain coffins, ready for the reception of bodies, if any should be found between this time and morning. A watchman will be placed on duty at dark to look out for anything that may occur which will tend to finding more victims.

The two men, SOPER and BEAM, who were seriously injured yesterday morning by the falling of the remaining smoke-stack, still lie in a dangerous condition.

We just had a short conversation with Capt. POWERS, in which he stated to us that the fire originated in the lamp-room, but from what cause he was unable to state. He and the men under him are doing and have been doing everything in their power to alleviate the agony of the friends of the missing.

Coroner NORRIS is constantly employed in gathering information, looking after bodies, and otherwise endeavoring to faithfully perform his duty. This is all I have at present, and as the dredging for bodies has ceased for to-day, there is no more information to be gained. To-morrow the work is to be pressed with redoubled vigor, as more boats are expected to arrive, with better dredging-irons and hooks. Up to this time nine bodies have been found.

The body of Mrs. NILES has not yet been recovered.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Proposals for the Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund.

The following is a list of proposals received at the Comptroller's Office on Saturday, June 11, 1864, for $500,000 "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 9:"

	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
W. McMurray	$2,000	102.50	$2,000
J. Farrall	5,000	102.28	5,000
J. Farrall	5,000	102.56	5,000
S. D. Bradford	40,000	100.09	
Susan M. Tyson	300	103.50	300
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	100.53	
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	100.78	
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	101.28	5,000
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	101.53	5,000
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	101.78	5,000
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	102.03	5,000
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	102.28	5,000
W. Lottimer, Ex	5,000	102.53	5,000
Andrew Carrigan, Compt'r	100,000	101.76	100,000
Margaret Smith, Ex'x	1,000	101.03	1,000
Broadway Savings Inst'n	100,000	101.51	100,000
W. Betts	1,000	102.31	1,000
Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co.	50,000	101.55	50,000
J. H. Rhoads, Trustee	2,500	100.77	
J. H. Rhoads, Trustee	2,500	101.02	2,500
Wm. Pearce	2,000	101.01	2,000
Jno. A. Iselin & Co	10,000	102.03	10,000
V. L. Buxton, Secretary	10,000	100.00	
V. L. Buxton, Secretary	20,000	100.06¼	
V. L. Buxton, Secretary	10,000	100.12	
V. L. Buxton, Secretary	10,000	100.25	
Sisgismund Schuster	2,000	104.00	2,000
Sisgismund Schuster	3,000	103.00	3,000
J. B. Mackie	500	106.05	500
M. B. Blake	10,000	101.80	10,000
Chas. Hicks	18,000	102.51	18,000
Peter Rowe	5,500	100.00	
Asher K. Morgan	2,000	103.00	2,000
Underhill & Haven	4,000	102.05	4,000
N. L. McCreedy & Co.	20,500	101.01	20,500
Totals	$476,800		$368,800

Requiem Mass at the Cathedral.

A very large audience gathered at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, on Friday morning, to participate in the solemn ceremony of the mass which was offered for the souls of the members of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association, who have fallen in battle during the present war.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the members of the association entered the cathedral in procession, and ranged themselves in pews on either side of the main aisle.

The cathedral was appropriately draped with the insignia of mourning; the catafalque was in front of the altar, and on either side of it were placed three burning tapers, typical of the mystery of the Holy Trinity. The altar itself was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the pulpit desk was encased in the dark mantle appropriate for the solemn ritual which was to be celebrated.

At about 9¾ o'clock, the officiating clergyman, Rev. Father STARRS, entered the church from the sacristy, preceded by the Deacon, (Rev. Mr. MAGUIRE,) Sub-Deacon, (Rev. Mr. SORCENY,) and six acolytes, the two first bearing in their hands lighted tapers, the whole under the direction of the Master of Ceremonies, (Rev. Mr. MCKIVNY.) The clergymen, with measured tread, approached the foot of the altar, and at once commenced the services.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. HARRISON, organist, sang very beautifully the music selected for the occasion, which consisted of the following pieces:

"Kyrie," from MOZART's short Requiem.

"Dies Irae, Tuba mirum Lacrymosa," from MOZART's Grand Requiem.

"Sanctus" and "Benedictus," from KALIWODA.

The artists were Messrs. HUEBNER and ABELE, tenori; SCHWICARDI and GONZALAZ, basso; Misses DUNDERDALE and SWEENEY, soprano, and Mmes. PAULITZ and SISSER, contralto.

At the conclusion of the Mass, the clergymen, attended by cross-bearer and acolytes, descended from the altar, and took their positions at the head of the catafalque. Rev. Mr. STARRS here chaunted the special office for the dead, and, walking around the memorial of death, sprinkled it with holy water as he went.

The service then closed, the lights were extinguished, and the congregation was dismissed.

Return of the Ninth Regiment.

The Ninth Regiment of the New-York State National Guard, arrived in this City at an early hour yesterday morning, from Gaines' Mills, Virginia, after three years of arduous service in the field. The number of men in the ranks is one hundred and nineteen. About one hundred and seventy-five men, whose term of enlistment had not expired, were transferred, on the departure of the Ninth for home, to the Ninety-seventh New-York Volunteers, Col. WHEELOCK.

The Ninth Regiment offered its services to the Government soon after the fall of Sumter, and on the 27th of May, 1861, it was ordered to Washington under the command of Col. STILES. It was immediately mustered into the United States service, and has taken part in nearly every battle fought by the glorious Army of the Potomac. At Gettysburgh the regiment was almost annihilated, only twenty men coming out of the battle uninjured. During the following Winter it received about six hundred recruits and drafted men. In the recent battles in Virginia, the Ninth lost nearly three hundred men, including Col. MOESCH and five Captains and Lieutenants. The following officers returned with the regiment: Lieut.-Col. William Chalmers, commanding; Maj. H. B. Williamson, Adjt. H. P. Clare, Surg. Charles J. Nordquist and Capt. C. C. Hubbard, J. Jacobs, L. M. Whitney, T. W. Thorn and H. C. Barnum. The regiment has lost three commanding officers, namely, Col. Stiles, who resigned; Col. Hendrickson, wounded and transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps; and Col. Moesch, killed on the 6th ultimo, in the Wilderness.

There was no formal reception of the Ninth, yesterday; but it is understood that a suitable welcome will be extended to them at an early day.

Reception of the Garibaldi Guard.

The Garibaldi Guards (Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers,) which returned to this City on Friday, was publicly received yesterday afternoon, and reviewed at 3 o'clock by the Common Council in front of the City Hall. The Thirty-ninth was escorted by the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., and about three hundred friends of the regiment took part in the display. Capt. ROSSMEISTER, under whose command the regiment has returned, presented the colors to the City in a few appropriate remarks, and Alderman HARDY accepted the gift on behalf of the City Government.

The procession then marched up Broadway, followed by an immense crowd. The Thirty-ninth brings home about one hundred and thirty-eight men, on whose bronzed faces is written the glorious record of their devotion to the Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A POLICE OFFICER. At a late hour on Friday night, while Officer SULLIVAN was patrolling his beat, he had occasion to arrest a young man named DENNIS J. O'CARROLL, for disorderly conduct in the streets. While taking his prisoner to the Station-house, the friends of the latter made a deperate assault on the officer. They forcibly took his club from him, and then placed a loaded revolver to his head and attempted to discharge it, but fortunately the weapon missed fire. The men then made their escape after having rescued O'CARROLL. The policeman immediately reported the circumstances to the station-house, and Sergeant POLLEY, with a number of men, went in pursuit of the fugitives. On the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Forty-second street, in O'CARROLL's porter-house, they were found, but they all succeeded in making their escape except O'CARROLL and DENNIS COONAN. O'CARROLL had Officer SULLIVAN's club in his possession when arrested. The prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, fined $10 each and required to find bail to keep the peace.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—TWO MEN KILLED.—About 1½ o'clock, on Friday, as a number of workmen were engaged in excavating for the foundation of a building in East Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues, an embankment suddenly caved in and two men, named MICHAEL FOLEY and JAMES HOWARD, were buried deep beneath the earth. A large number of men with spades were immediately set to work, and the unfortunate victims were extricated as soon as possible, but not until life was extinct. FOLEY's remains were conveyed to his late residence, No. 710 Second-avenue, and the body of the other was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner COLLIN held the inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case. FOLEY was 36 years of age, and HOWARD was aged 24 years; both natives of Ireland.

NAVAL.—The United States steamer *Merrimac*, which has just sailed from this port, has the following officers: W. P. ROGERS, Acting Master, commanding; David S. Roberts, First Assistant Engineer; J. J. Sowerby, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. T. Wildman, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Chas. Moore, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; J. L. Brown, Simpson Jenney, Wm. J. Kirby, Acting Ensigns; Chas. D. Moore, Henry G. Thorburn, Edward A. Gould, Acting Master's Mates; Jas. W. Foster, Paymaster's Steward; Rowland Ridley, Surgeon's Steward.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—During the month of May, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 17,897 persons by the six Dispensaries of New-York. Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 2,575, at the Dispensaries 15,322 and 5,706 were vaccinated; 19,602 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices. The principal causes of death were consumption and eruptive fevers. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the circulatory system. Among the most important were typhus and typhoid fevers, small-pox, scarlatina and measles.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held on Thursday evening in Stevens' Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. H. OLMSTEAD, who made a few explanatory remarks. He was followed by Mr. J. A. BARTLETT, who had been delegated by the Central Association to bring about an organization in this ward.

The Messrs. R. B. ROOSEVELT, EDWARD GILBERT and WALTER H. SHUPE favored the numerous assembly with excellent addresses.

The presence and skillful performance of a fine brass band lent additional charms to the meeting.

WAR RESOLUTION.—The Swedenborgian Convention yesterday morning, before adjournment, adopted the following resolution: "That we acknowledge the present civil war, with all its sore calamities, to be the result of our social, civil and spiritual evils; that it is permitted by the Divine Providence that we may see these evils and put them away, and that we humbly implore the Lord to assist us and our rulers in this great work, and in his own good time and way restore peace to our common country, and to every citizen thereof the protection and freedom of equal and just laws."

ROBBERY AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE.—A Spaniard, named RAYMOND CABANA, aged 28 years, was arrested Friday by officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the charge of robbing the room of HENRIETTA LACHERMEYER, a boarder at the Lafarge House, of the sum of $60, and some other valuables. The accused was caught while attempting to make his escape to the roof of the hotel. He was taken before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson-Market Police Court, where he was committed in default of $1,000 bail. None of the stolen money was recovered.

SHOOTING OF AN ALLEGED DESERTER.—On Friday morning there was quite an excitement at Pier No. 3, North River, occasioned by the shooting of an alleged deserter. The parties engaged in the affair were Lieut. GEO. K. POMEROY, and JAMES RILEY, a hackman, whom the Lieutenant sought to take into custody on charge of desertion. RILEY, endeavoring to escape, was shot in the back by the Lieutenant, and was severely wounded. The injured man was taken to the New York Hospital, and Lieut. POMEROY was ordered under arrest by Gen. DIX.

THE BODY OF CAPT. KING'S DAUGHTER RECOVERED.—The remains of Miss MATILDA E. KING, daughter of Capt. KING, of the brig *Maria*, the young lady who was drowned on the 3d instant, at Pier No. 28 East River, as already reported, were recovered yesterday afternoon about half a mile below Governors Island. They were brought up to the City, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased was a native of Boston, aged fourteen years.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Union Campaign Club was held Friday evening, at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of permanently organizing for the support of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, WILLIAM ATKINSON; Vice-President, JEREMIAH LATHROP; Secretary, THOS. STEVENSON.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—About six o'clock last evening, a man named JOHN TULLY was accidentally run over by a Sixth-avenue car, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. Both his legs were broken, and he is otherwise so much injured that he is not expected to live. Officer TIERNEY, of the Second Precinct, conveyed the injured man to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTRE-STREET.—JAMES GOLA, a carman in the employ of Messrs. JACKSON & BURNETT, No. 201 Centre-street, fell from his cart yesterday afternoon, and was run over by the vehicle. He died soon after, from the effects of the injuries thus received. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

ANOTHER RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—GEO. HAINSLER, a boy aged five years, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 2½ Albany-street, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by some horses and a truck, driven by THOMAS COCKEFAIRE. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A BOY DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of JOSEPH A. QUICK, aged thirteen years, who was drowned yesterday morning by falling overboard from a sloop lying at the foot of Montgomery-street, East River. The deceased resided with his parents at No. 108 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

NOT A ROWDY.—ISAAC ALLEN, shot on Wednesday night by a policeman in the affray in the Nineteenth Ward, says he is not a rowdy; that he did not belong to the party of rowdies on the spot, but was there accidentally, and was shot by the policeman unintentionally, he believes. His employer says the same thing.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—About 4 o'clock yesterday P. M., a fire occurred in the varnish manufactory of WM. TILDEN & NEPHEW, No. 115 Norfolk-street. The loss on stock is $300; on the building about $100; no insurance. CHAS. MILLER, an employe in the building, had his face considerably burned.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR LINCOLN.—The Central Republican Club, of which Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER is President, fired one hundred guns yesterday morning in the City Hall Park, in honor of the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

COLLISION.—The schooner *Jackson*, from Boston, came in collision with a lighter off Castle Garden, yesterday, and lost some of her running rigging. No further damage was done to either vessel.

DROWNED.—JOHN HASKAL, formerly a resident of Batavia, this State, fell into the water near the foot of Oliver-street, East River, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.—The meeting of the Market Commissioners, which was to have been held yesterday, has been adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STRIKE IN THE NAVY-YARD.—The workmen employed in the foundry department of the Navy-yard, struck for higher wages on Wednesday, and suspended work because their demands were not complied with. They have heretofore received $2 50 per day. They want $3, the same as received by workmen in most of the other departments.

STEALING COPPER.—A workman in the ship carpenter's department of the Navy-yard, was detected on Thursday evening in taking some sixteen pounds of copper, which he had concealed about his person. He was arrested by Capt. SMITH, of the Navy-yard Police, while going out of the gate and handed over to the United States authorities for disposal.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN.—A man named JOHN KINNEY, a boat-keeper at the Cove in Hoboken, on Thursday evening attempted to pass in front of a locomotive on the Morris and Essex road at Hoboken, when his foot tripped and he fell directly across the track. The wheels of the locomotive passed over and severed both legs above the knees, causing death a few minutes thereafter. KINNEY was warned by the flag-man not to attempt to cross, but he paid no attention to the caution given him.

ACCIDENT BY THE CITY CARS.—PATRICK CARROLL, a driver on the Long Dock line of cars, was arrested on Friday, charged with running over a little girl named ELLEN MCCURRIN, in Jersey City, and thereby causing a fracture of the jaw. It being shown that the accident was unavoidable and the accused in no way to blame for it, he was discharged.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Am. Gold	193½	200	Reading R	139
159,000	do	193	800	do	139⅜
20,000	do	193⅛	200	do b3	139⅛
20,000	do	193⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	144½
5,000	do s3	193⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R	95½
400	Erie Railway	112	200	Ill. Cen. R	128⅜
100	do	111⅞	200	do	128⅜
200	do s3	111¾	300	Pittsburgh R	112
100	do b3	111⅝	200	Rock Isl. R	115
500	do	111⅞	100	Fort Wayne	115½
100	Hudson Riv. R. b3	142	100	Prairie du Chien	68¼
100	Cumb. Coal Co	78½	100	do	68½

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by the organization, Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

BLACKING.—Bixby's Paste and Liquid Blacking is the best. Try it. Shoe-dealers, Druggists and Grocers have it. Depot, No. 475 Eighth avenue.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 11—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. Meinadier, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. De Latour, Canada; Henry Dorr, George Roth, David Wolf, Emma Meyer, F. S. Helmsmuller, M. Homberg, Daniel Noach, Fred. Schraft, Edward Krebes, Franz Weber, New-York; Salomon Thanhauser, Philadelphia; C. A. Bohlmann, Emilie Meyer, Cincinnati; Aug. Giesnand, Havre; B. Desenberg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bernard Sier, Pierre Portrie, Henry Von Bertel, California; Dr. Rudolph Doehn, St. Louis; George Fritz, Zanes, Penn.; M. Engelhardt, Nashville; Carl Fischer, Ohio; H. Sommerbeck, Mr. Roh, Capt. Stora, Hamburg; Dr. R. Haim and 2 children, Hagerstown; H. Cloth, Felix Leclere, Ch. Leclerc, Mr. and Mrs. John Gage, Memphis; M. Todter, Arkansas; Wm. Schuchmann, Pittsburgh; Louis Schuchmann, Louisville; Adeline Behrens, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. A. Verneuil and child, Mrs. Perlier, J. Gahde, A. L. Hearne, G. B. Eggers, E. T. Von Lindemann, Mrs. Sander, child and servant, J. Koren, Aug. Bussenius, Fred. Frey, Carl Lempcke, Gottfried Welld, Joseph Frie, and others in steerage.

JUNE 11—*In steamship Atalanta, for London*—D. Cogswell, Chas. Tamkin, Mrs. Geo. Dana, Miss M. L. Barnes, Dr. Hunter and family, Mrs. E. Fugh and son, Mrs. De Boster, family and servant, Mrs. W. H. Mann and daughter, Mrs. J. L. Teldesley and child, Miss E. Young, Joseph Barber, Frank Laux and son, Mr. Cohen, Carlo Patti, Pedro Constantinides, John W. McLaughlin, J. H. Whitehouse, family and servant, W. Smith, Thomas Lynch, Mr. Flostroy, A. Li shout, Oscar Barnemann, John Boeke, S. Block and lady, Mrs. Alfred J. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. McLeon, C. Linfield, A. Maduri, F. Finch, G. D. Peats, Mrs. Bastican and infant, Miss Sarah Duke, Miss Aymond, Mrs. Husted and child, Dr. D. Unger, J. Jeffrey, J. Angelos, Geo. Ferrest, Clarissa Aiselmann, Mrs. A. Miller, and 33 in the steerage.

In steamship Electric Spark, for New-Orleans—T. S. Johnson, Major W. H. Clark, M. J. Borton, Edward C. Gauthier, Mrs. Etta Hapwood, Mrs. Sarah B. Packhard, John Baker, Mme. Adel Muller, J. H. Muller, of France; Sarah Susses and daughter, Rachel Ede, of Boston; John Keeland, of France; Morris Dietrich, J. Duval, Wm. E. Armstrong, H. Deiborder, of Fairfield, Conn.; Mme. Del Devastier, Wm. K. Jones, Edward Packerley, Mrs. Adel Bellontine, of Maine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun Sets.... 7 30 | Moon sets...12 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 43 | Gov. Island... 1 32 | Hell Gate... 3 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; United States, Snare, New-Orleans, J. A. Simpson & Co.; Electric Spark, Graham, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Edward Hawkins, (Br.,) Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pensham, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mary Winslow, Hayes, Tampico, Young & Co.

Ships F. B. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning; Astronom, (Brem.,) Klapper, London, Unkart & Co.; Oder, (Hamb.,) Winzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Ironsides, Oliver, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Centurion, (Br.,) Cromwell, Melbourne, R. W. Jameson; Sandusky, Larkin, Bristol, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.; Leda, (Norw.,) Jensen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. A. Palmer, (Br.,) Post, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning.

Barks Sol. Wildes, Wade, Philadelphia, Trask & Dearborn; Frog, (Norw.,) Gregusen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Gutenberg, Ruschen, Bremen, H. Koop; Westward Ho, (Br.,) Williams, Sydney, N. S. W., B. W. Cameron; Tommas Voss, (Mechl.,) Voss, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Egessa, Rogers, Richibuctoo, C. Adams; Prima Donna, Sawyer, Havana, J. S. Ward & Co.

Brigs Wm. Allen, (Br.,) Stubbs, Trinidad, via Philadelphia, A. H. Solomon; Star, (Br.,) Wood, Newport, Eng., John Jackson & Co.; S. E. Kennedy, Hoffses, Boston, Netcalf & Duncan; E. Miller, (Br.,) Crowley, Nassau, Montell & Benoe; Queen of the South, (Br.,) Grosenich, Demerara, Willet Rowe; Frederick Eugene, Crockett, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Water Lily, Tilton, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; H. G. Berry, (Br.,) Cotson, Cienfuegos, J. S. Ward & Co.; Lotus, (Br.,) Phillips, Falmouth, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Emilia, Pfeffer, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; Isabella Hunter, (Br.,) Lotta, Fogo, N. F., Gordon Bruce; Henrietta, (Br.,) Aodsden, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Wilson & Camman.

Schooners Hudson, Harding, Chatham, James A. Stetson; Stranger, Rustin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Tennessee, Miller, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Hudson, Cook, Salem, Jed Frye & Co.; A. Townsend, Collins, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; M. E. Wells, Snow, Chatham, James A. Stetson; Belvidere, Bradley, New-Haven; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Newburyport, ———; Elva, (Br.,) Gardiner, St. Kitts, James Douglass; Maryland, Sterling, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; N. Chase, Deane, Baracoa, Willet Rowe; Antelope, Morton, Gardiner, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ida Morton, Buck, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; A. McIntyre, (Br.,) McIntyre, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull; Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Higgs, Rock Sound, W. I., J. Douglass; F. D. Decker, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mary Kelly, (Br.,) Reed, Santiago, Cuba, ———; Brothers, (Br.,) Russell, Abaco, J. Douglas; Eliza, (Br.,) McDonald, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, New-Orleans June 4, with cotton, etc., and 265 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with 50 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Samuels, White House 45 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Melville, Clark, Alexandria, via Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport James S. Green, Young, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Relief, Bellows, Baltimore 48 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London and Isle of Wight April 22, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Rochester, (of Bath,) Patten, Newport, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron to master.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool May 10, with mdse. and 740 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 3 deaths, children.

Bark Danish Princess, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tooker, Ardrossan 36 ds., with pig iron to master. Is leaking some.

Brig Evelyn Ginn, (of Belfast, Me.,) Ginn, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Milton and Ocean Eagle, for New-York.

Brig Anne Gorgiane, (Dan.,) Lauridsen, Porto Cabello May 25, with coffee, hides, etc., to Rising & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Enterprise, Grindle, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Soper, Hartford.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Poughkeepsie, for Somerset.

Schr. S. W. Rawley, Allen, Willet's Point.

Schr. Chief, Horton, Boston, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Saunders, Boston.

Schr. Albert Jamieson, Jamieson, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Excelsior, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Cornish, Albany, for Boston.

BELOW—One ship unknown.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

June 9—Steamers Baltimore, Parthenia, Montauk. Ship J. Bradshaw.

Barks Caroline, Emily, Hamburg, Rhein, Bessie Thompson, Springbok, Annie Wood.

Brigs Penniman, Morthup, Mary E. Pardey, Anna.

Schooners Albert & Maria, Belle R. Hull, Sacramento, F. M. Johnson, Mary C. Town, Baltimore, Morris, J. F. Duryea, D. B. Pitts, Myrover, L. D. Warren, Moses B. Bramhall, E. Kidder, Magnolia, Mary E. Mangum, S. D. Warren, Diadem, Julius Webb, Sea Bride.

11th—Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Teutonia, of and for Hamburg; London, (Br.,) for London; Kangaroo, for Liverpool; Atalanta, for London; Electric Spark, for Havana and New-Orleans; Matanzas, do.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, June 11—Arr. prize steamer Caledonia, New-York; schr. J. P. Kirtland, Toledo; steamtug M. B. Starbuck, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 10—Arr. schrs. C. Merrick, Endicott, Philadelphia, for Boston, yesterday struck (in a fog) on Block Island, and broke centre-board, and is leaking 1,000 strokes per hour; schrs. D. S. Mershon, Sam Colt, H. W. Godfrey, W. L. Phillips, T. Sharp, Philadelphia, for Boston; E. F. Meany, for do.; Young Teaser, for do.; Lizzie Taylor, C. C. Smith, for Lynn; Saratoga, for Beverly; L. & M. Reed, Salem; Charles H. Rogers, for Newburyport; Ellicott, for Portland; Mary, Newburyport.

Sld. brigs Mathilda B., (Br.,) Kate, (Br.,) Rio Grande; schrs. Gun Rock, Georgia, Texas, Ann, Mary Louisa, West Gleam, Enchantress, Thomas Bird, Susan & Jane, Surprise, Alpine, Mora and E. F. Meany.

PORTLAND, June 11—Arr. ship Pomona, (Br.,) Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, June 11—Below, ship Gray Eagle, Cutler, from Rio Janeiro.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, June 1, brig F. J. King, for New-York in 10 ds.; bark Conqueror, do. do.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
AT
BROOKS'
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
No 575 BROADWAY & No 150 FULTON St.

TRY
WARD'S SHIRTS
ALSO
STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS
FOR LADIES & GENTS
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.